The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 83.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—There was a severe frost in Central and Northern Texas on Thursday night.

—The Government is having prepared a medal commemorative of the late Professor Agassiz, and his devotion to and achievements in science.

—Charles Mills, a noted "catcher" of the Mutual and other ball clubs of New York, died on Friday evening of consumption, in his thirtieth year.

—Sir John Karstake has resigned the Attorney Generalship of Great Britain, in consequence of illness. Sir Richard Baggaley succeeds him.

—Orders have been issued for the immediate completion of the Union Pacific depot at Omaha, and the building of 400 flat and 400 box cars for that road.

—The vessel owners of Milwaukee held a meeting on Friday, and effected a permanent organization, to be called "Milwaukee Board of Vessel Owners."

—Captain Brown, a witness for the claimant in the Tichborne trial, has been found guilty of perjury. He and Lute have been sentenced to five and seven years' penal servitude respectively.

—Almon and Theron Farnsworth and Halsey Smith, on trial in Ogdensburg, N. Y., for the murder of Amos Farnsworth in 1872, have been found "Not guilty," under the instructions of the Judge.

—Julius Spere, convicted in Jersey City of receiving stolen goods, has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment upon the first charge and three years on each of fifteen others, a total of fifty-two years.

—The House bill reported from the Committee on Commerce exempting boats employed on canals and internal waters of any State from the payment of all customs or other fees, has been passed by the Senate.

—The steamer Tarascon ran into a skiff containing two persons, last Thursday night, four miles below Louisville, capsizing it and drowning a man named Henry Hudson, of New York. His companion made a narrow escape.

—A rumor has been in circulation in Toronto for some time that at the expiration of Lord Dufferin's term of office as Governor General of Canada, the Duke of Edinburgh would be appointed. The Toronto *Globe* says it is among the category of impracticable things.

—The House Judiciary Committee on Friday heard District Attorney Cory, of Salt Lake City, in advocacy of action by Congress which shall give the United States Court in Utah proper and exclusive jurisdiction of criminal offences, and thus provide for the suppression of polygamy.

—A temperance mass meeting was held in Columbus last evening, which was addressed by ladies prominently connected with the crusade in various parts of Ohio. It is reported that the Young Men's League are preparing to enter suit against prominent liquor dealers under the Adair law.

—Official proclamation is made by the President of the ratification of the treaty between the United States and Salvador for the surrender of criminals. It is expressly provided that extradition shall not apply to any crime or offence of a political character. The treaty is to continue for ten years.

—The House Committee on Foreign Relations has concluded the consideration of the bill revising the grades and salaries of Consuls and Consuls General. The most important amendment is to establish the office of Consul General at Berlin, Melbourne and the City of Mexico, and at the request of the Hebrew Convention recently held at Chicago, the committee recommend the establishment of a consulate at Bucharest, Roumania.

—H. R. Myers, at one time manager of the Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph office in Chicago, and more recently employed as an operator in the Western Union office there, was found dead in bed on Friday afternoon. He was lying on his back, with the hands folded across the breast, and was at first supposed to have died a natural death, but on moving the body it was discovered that he had shot himself in the back of the head, the ball entering the brain. Domestic troubles are supposed to have been the cause of the suicide.

—A terrible affair has just come to light near Omaha, Neb. It appears that on March 30th the wife of a settler, T. W. Burnham, died and was buried before daylight next morning. A few days after one of the children said her mother was dead. As she had not been sick, suspicion was aroused, and the Coroner and Sheriff exhumed the body, which was found in a nude condition and the limbs awry. No natural reason could be found for the death. Burnham and his son were arrested and held to await an examination of the stomach.

—The following is a full report of the shooting of young Breckenridge at Lebanon, Tenn., on Thursday: He and some companions had been drinking during the day, and a seeming playful dispute arose between Breckenridge and John L. Anderson, a son of the Mayor of Lebanon, about the possession of an umbrella he longing to Breckenridge. This was finally quieted, and Breckenridge asked the party to drink. While they were leaning over the bar, Anderson suddenly drew a Darringer pistol, and placing it at Breckenridge's head, fired, the ball penetrating the brain.

—A dispatch from Boughton Station, ninety-two miles south of Little Rock, on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, says that the passenger train which left Little Rock at two o'clock on Friday afternoon, when about four miles north of that place, in the Little Missouri River bottom, met with a serious accident by a piece of trestle work giving way. The engine and baggage car were wrecked, and the engineer, Frank Johnson, was killed. The baggage car turned over into the water, and considerable express matter and all the mails were lost, the water carrying them away, there being a swift current. The express messenger met with a narrow escape, being in the baggage car when it reached the water, but was finally rescued.

THE RIVERS.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BROWNSVILL, PA., April 10—6 P. M., 1874.

River rising slowly, with twenty-three and a half feet in channel. The weather is clear; thermometer 44 at 6 P. M. G.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—River twenty-eight feet; rising. Arrived—Tom Jasper, St. Louis; John Kilgore, New Orleans; Camelia, Nashville; Anna, Tennessee river. Departed—Ander, Wheeling; Tom Jasper, St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—Arrived—Spread Eagle, Quincy; Allegheny Belle, New Orleans; Rob Roy, Keokuk, Babbage, Paducah; Iron Mountain, Cairo; Northwestern, Lake Pepin; Iowa, Illinois river. Departed—Belle of Memphis, Memphis; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Fleming and Grafton, Illinois river; Kinney, Missouri river. River falling slowly. Clear and pleasant. The Naples Packet Co. to-day purchased all the property, rights and franchises of the Peoria Packet Co., and will attempt to develop the Illinois river trade to the fullest value. The property consists of the stern wheeler St. Johns and Josie, six barges and two-thirds of the Illinois river wharfboats.

LOUISVILLE, April 10.—River rising fast, with 10¾ feet in the canal and 8¼ in the chute on the falls. All the tributaries are rising fast. Business is active. The weather is clear and pleasant. Boats down—Nick Longworth, New Orleans; J. D. Parker, Memphis. Boats up—Thompson Dean. The Shamrock arrived from Pomeroy. The Longworth had 7,500 tons and some people. The Dean ascended the falls, assisted by the Greyhound. The Sheriff seized a lot of freight on the J. D. Parker, marked F. Cunningham & Co., Caruthersville, Mo., to satisfy a $300 debt of Ullman & Co., of this city.

EVANSVILLE, IND., April 10.—Clear and pleasant; mercury 28 to 58. The snow has disappeared. River risen two inches. Down—Bermuda, 11 P. M.: Charmer, 11 A. M.; J. W. Bigley, 11:15; Tarascon, 11:30; Lawrence, 2:30; Mary Ament, 5:30. Up—Arkansas Belle, midnight; Roberts, 8 A. M. Business fair.

MEMPHIS, April 10.—Clear and pleasant. River rising slowly. Departed—Dugan, Little Rock; Capitol City, St. Louis; Church, Warner and barges and Commonwealth, New Orleans; Ste. Genevieve, Vicksburg; Exporter, Cincinnati.

CAIRO, April 10.—Arrived—Kellogg, South, 1 P. M.; Bon Accord, St. Louis, 1; Idlewild, Evansville, 5. Departed—Kellogg, St. Louis, 4 P. M.; Idlewild, Evansville, 4. River risen 15 inches. Clear; mercury 50.

NASHVILLE, April 10.—River still rising; forty feet on shoals. Clear and cool. Arrived —Branford, Upper Cumberland. Departed—Skipper's Own, Upper Cumberland.

VICKSBURG, April 10—Up—Susie Silver and John B. Maude. Down—John Kyle. Clear and cool. River stationary.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—Arrived— Mary Houston, Louisville. No departures.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 49,057 bales; last year, 49 443; total to date, 3,452,175; last year, 3,099,662. Exports for the week, 56,652; last year, 49,744; total to date, 2,158,961; last year, 1 873,717. Stock at all United States ports, 600,852; last year, 520,590; stock at all interior towns, 84,750; last year, 94,032; stock at Liverpool, 838,000; last year, 681,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 251,000; last year, 170,000.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The House Engaged on Amendments to the Currency Bill.

The Senate Amending the Bill to Regulate Railroads in the Territories.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1874.

SENATE.

Petitions, Bills, Etc.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a number of petitions from citizens of Ohio, asking that a specific duty be imposed on tin plate instead of an *ad valorem*.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on the petitions of citizens of Indiana and Kentucky for the passage of a law compelling bridges over the Ohio river to be constructed with four hundred feet spans and a one hundred and sixty feet pivot draw, and recommended that the committee be discharged from their further consideration. So ordered.

A resolution from the Committee on Printing authorizing the printing of five hundred copies of the Naval Register for 1874, for the use of the Senate, brought on general discussion, in which the printing and distribution of public documents was alluded to, Messrs. Carpenter, Morton and Bayard speaking in favor of the resolution, and Messrs. Conkling and Morrill (Me.) opposing.

The morning hour expiring, the resolution went over.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill providing that postage upon documents pointed by authority of Congress, or by either House thereof, shall not be required to be prepaid, but may be left to be paid by the persons receiving them. Referred.

Railroads in the Territories.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in the territories of the United States.

After debate, the amendment of Mr. Ruckingham, offered yesterday, forbidding any road to cross an Indian reservation, was agreed to.

The bill was then reported to the Senate and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole concurred in.

Mr. WADLEIGH moved to amend as follows: "That Congress may at any time, when in its opinion the public good requires it, add to, alter, amend or repeal this act, and whenever any territory or any part thereof in which a railroad is located shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the State Legislature of any such State may at any time add to, alter, amend or repeal this act so far as it relates to such railroad or any part thereof which shall be within the territory of said State. Agreed to.

Mr. BAYARD moved an amendment to provide that in organizing a corporation for the construction of a road a majority of the persons applying for a charter shall be residents in the territory or territories where the railroad proposed is to be built. Agreed to.

Mr. BAYARD offered an amendment providing that the amount of capital stock of any road shall not be less than $10,000 per mile. Agreed to.

Pending the discussion on the bill, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Army Organization.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) introduced a bill to repeal so much of the laws relating to army organization as establishes distinctions to the prejudice of American colored citizens. Referred.

The Currency Bill.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) then called up his motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday postponing the currency bill, and proceeded to give the reasons which actuated his course in the matter. His object was, he said, first, to have the Senate bill passed without amendment, and then, when that relief was secured, to go on and perfect the currency bill reported by the Banking Committee.

Mr. COBB (Kansas) asked Mr. Butler whether he was in favor of the free banking clause of the House bill, and would support it.

Mr. BUTLER replied that he was favorable to the provision for free banking, but not in the form provided in the House bill. He was in favor of free banking if that was the best thing that could be done for relieving the dirth of currency.

After further discussion, the House commenced to vote. The first vote was on Mr. Butler's motion to reconsider the postponement vote, and it was defeated by the casting vote of the Speaker amid great excitement. The vote was announced as yeas 126, and nays 126, whereupon the Speaker voted "no."

The question was then taken on reconsidering the postponement vote, and it was reconsidered—yeas 128, nays 119.

The vote then came back on the motion to postpone, and it was rejected on a vote by the tellers—79 to 106.

The bill was brought again before the House for action.

Mr. MAYNARD proposed to reopen the debate, in order to let Mr. Dawes speak on the bill, but objection was made.

The previous question was moved and seconded on all pending amendments, and the House proceeded to vote upon them in their order.

The first vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Mitchell, a member of the Banking Committee, to add to section 2 the following: "Provided that in case any increase of national bank note circulation beyond the present authorized limit of $354,000,000 shall take place, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to retire and cancel legal tender notes to the extent of such increase until the outstanding and unpaid legal tender notes shall be reduced to $300,000,000, and for this purpose he is authorized to use any existing surplus revenue, or in default of any such surplus, to sell 6 per cent. bonds of the Government."

The amendment was rejected—yeas 79, nays 160.

The next vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Bundy to strike out sections 7 and 8 of the bill. Rejected without the yeas and nays.

The next vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Farwell, a member of the Banking Committee, to insert the following as an additional section to Mr. Merriam's substitute: "That so much of the fifth section of the act entitled 'An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States,' approved February 25th, 1862, as relates to the purchase or payments of one per cent. on the entire debt of the United States annually, and the setting of the same apart as a sinking fund, be so amended that said purchase of one per cent., as therein prescribed, shall be applied solely to the interest bearing debt of the United States, known as United States notes, which said notes, when purchased, shall be canceled and forever retired from circulation. The first application of said one per cent. to the purposes aforesaid shall be made after the first day of July, 1874, and within that fiscal year."

The amendment was rejected—yeas 72, nays 104.

The next vote was on the substitute offered by Mr. Merriam, of the Banking Committee, the first five sections being identical with those of the original bill, and the last section being as follows: "Section 6. That any national bank desiring to withdraw a portion of its circulation, may, upon the deposit of United States notes in sums of not less than $9,000 with the Treasurer of the United States, withdraw bonds pledged to secure a like amount of its circulation, and the Treasurer shall redeem, cancel and destroy an amount of circulating notes of such association equal to the amount issued upon such bonds; provided that the bonds on deposit with the Treasurer shall not be reduced below $50,000."

The substitute was rejected without a yeas and nays vote by the tellers—67 to 89.

Mr. MAYNARD then moved to strike out the seventh section of the bill, which allows banks to be organized without circulation. The section was struck out without the yeas and nays.

Mr. BIERY then moved to strike out the eighth section of the bill, which provides for the monthly issue of two millions in gold notes as a substitute for that amount of legal tender notes to be canceled and destroyed and not reissued.

The eighth section was struck out—yeas 149, nays 95.

Mr. NEGLEY then offered an additional section, limiting the amount of United States notes in circulation to four hundred millions, and providing for their convertibility into 3 65 per cent. bonds.

Mr. KELLEY moved his 3.65 proposition as a substitute for Mr. Negley's.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) wanted to have an amendment providing for legal tender notes instead of national bank notes, but

Mr. MAYNARD declined to allow either of them to be offered, and moved the previous question on Messrs. Negley's and Kelley's amendments.

Pending the previous question, Mr. KELLOGG moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table.

The House refused to lay the bill on the table —yeas 82, nays 165.

The previous question was then seconded on Messrs. Negley's and Kelley's amendments.

Mr. Kelley's amendment was substituted for Mr. Negley's, and then a vote was taken on inserting Mr. Kelley's amendment in the bill. It was rejected—yeas 118, nays 122.

There was a great deal of excitement attending this vote, as it was very close, and several members at the same moment changed their votes.

A motion to adjourn over till Monday was defeated—yeas 102, nays 123.

After a good deal of time spent over parliamentary snarl, the House, at 6:05, adjourned. The currency bill comes up at 1½ o'clock tomorrow afternoon, with the seventh and eighth sections struck out.

THERE are said to be twenty counties in the State which are completely clear of debt. These are Berks, Bedford, Bucks, Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Fulton, Greene, Huntingdon, Juniata, Lehigh, McKean, Northumberland, Snyder, Somerset, Sullivan, Union, Warren, Wayne and York.

THE CAPITAL.

Speculations About the Effect of the Back Pay Law.

Sumner's Undelivered Speech.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1874.

Importation of Chinese Labor.

The question of prohibiting the importation of Chinese labor under contract is deemed one properly belonging to the consideration of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and therefore the Committee on Education and Labor, who have given the subject considerable attention in the last Congress and this, have turned all the bills relating to the question over to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Speculations About the Effect of Back Pay.

Members of Congress are already beginning to speculate on the effect of the back pay law on their election, which are shortly forthcoming. There is considerable anxiety manifested to know if popular feeling has undergone any change on the subject.

Sumner's Undelivered Speech.

The undelivered speech of the late Senator Sumner showing unpleasant personal relations between the deceased and President Grant and Secretary Fish, and which was published by some indiscreet friend, is commented on extensively in high public circles here, and the belief is general that its publication would never have been consented to by the deceased, and therefore the action of his friend in making it public after his death is generally condemned.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1874.

District of Columbia Investigation.

At the investigation into the District affairs to-day, Thos. Lucas was placed on the stand to prove the propriety of the contract awarded him for paving K street, which was subsequently awarded to Mr. Bingham, Postmaster at Philadelphia, who, it is said by Governor Shepperd, is the President of the Biddle Keystone Paving Company. The object of the memorialists was to prove that Bingham sub-let and sold his contract, and never gave the work his personal attention.

Public Lands to Minnesota.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day agreed to report favorably on Mr. Ramsey's bill reviving and continuing for two years the land grants heretofore made by Congress to Minnesota in aid of the construction of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company's lines from St. Cloud to St. Vincent, and from Sauk Rapids to Brainard. The bill contains a clause protecting all rights acquired by settlers, regardless of the previous grant of any or all of said lands.

The Sanborn Inquiry.

In the Sanborn inquiry to-day, Madge, chief of special agents in the Treasury Department, stated that Sanborn's connection with the construction of a road a majority of the persons applying for a charter shall be residents in the territory or territories where the railroad proposed is to be built. Agreed to.

Mr. BAYARD offered an amendment providing that the amount of capital stock of any road shall not be less than $10,000 per mile. Agreed to.

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THE GALLOWS.

A Murderer Hanged in Pulaski, Tenn.

PULASKI, TENN., April 10.—Prague Bryant was hanged here to-day for the killing of Alexander Steel, some two years ago. At 1:35 P. M. a wagon containing Bryant, Sheriff Mitchell, Jailor Patterson, of Nashville, Reverends Nelson Merry and A. H. Newton, was driven to the steps leading to the gallows. Bryant jumped out without assistance, and stepped briskly upon the platform, followed by the rest of the party, dressed in a black suit, white vest, and white gloves. His arms were tied behind him. He held a bible in his hands. There was a guard armed with Henry rifles.

Rev. Merry said he had baptized the prisoner, and was now present at his request to offer spiritual consolation to his last hours. The occasion which has brought us together is brought about by sin entirely of the world. He spoke some time, and then joined in a hymn, in the singing of which Bryant and A. J. Forsaith, a member of colored people joined. He then offered a fervent prayer, at the close of which Bryant asked Sheriff Mitchell how much time he had. He was answered ten minutes. He then requested Newton to read the twenty-fifth Psalm, after which he addressed the crowd in a rambling speech, asserting that he had killed Steel in self-defence, and said he regretted the old man was gone. In closing, he grew very much excited, and wailed lamentably. More than a thousand colored people, the women crying and wringing their hands. He said he was willing to die, and in a few moments his soul would be in heaven, where the mistakes of a life were cleared up. He said: "Some will have to-day who will be cast down, who will be parted, who will be thrown into a lake of fire, but I will pray for their souls. I am going home; farewell, children, I am going home." He then prayed in a rambling manner amid groans and cries from the colored people, at the close of which the Sheriff tied his hands and feet. Bryant saying "Farewell, folks, farewell everybody. I am now going home." The Sheriff then read the sentence of the Court, Bryant praying aloud. The black cap was put on, and the noose adjusted. The sheriff, Jailor Patterson, Revs. Merry and Newton bade him good bye. The Sheriff then cut the rope, and Bryant dropped four feet without breaking his neck. There was a breathless moment of suspense, and then came shrieks and screams from the white women and colored people, many of the latter praying in a loud voice. Five minutes later Bryant struggled vigorously, which drew forth another burst of shrieks and cries. Six minutes after the drop Bryant drew himself up, took a long breath, and from that time only convulsive twitching of the body was seen. At twelve minutes the body was motionless, and the doctor pronounced him dead, but was allowed to hang until three o'clock before it was cut down.

Lowenstein Executed at Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10.—Lowenstein was executed at 2:13 this afternoon for the murder of the one-armed peddlar last fall. He maintained to the last that he was innocent.

FOREIGN.

CANADA.

The Riel Question.

OTTAWA, April 10.—Attorney General Clarke, of Manitoba, was again examined on the Riel question before the House of Commons last night. His evidence went to show that for some time subsequent to Clarke's arrival in Manitoba, and anterior to the legal proceedings taken against Riel, he had been fully aware of Riel's movements, and had tried to persuade him from becoming a candidate. Clarke acknowledged that he had once offered to fight Riel at ten paces, because the latter was impersonating him, and had received an anonymous letter saying his life was in danger if he persisted in his course with regard to Riel.

An order of the day for Riel's attendance in his place in the House was then read, and no response being given, Detective Hamilton was called to the bar, and gave evidence to the effect that he had done all in his power to arrest Riel, but had been unsuccessful.

Constable McVeity gave similar evidence.

Bowes said if the Government did not take action in the matter he would give notice of a motion for Riel's expulsion on Monday night.

BY MAIL.

The American Consul at Nuevitas, Cuba, Arrested.

KEY WEST, April 10.—A letter from Havana says, Frederick A. Dockery, formerly United States collector at Jacksonville, arrived here lately from Key West. He remained several weeks, and then left for Santiago de Cuba. It was rumored then that Dockery was on a mission for the owners of embargoed properties, but the rumor has not been confirmed. Last Friday Dockery presented himself to the American Consular agent at Nuevitas, representing himself as coming from the interior. The Consul immediately took him to the Governor, and the Governor referred the matter to Portillo, commanding General of Puerto Principe, who ordered the arrest of both. The Consul was subsequently released by order of Portillo, but Dockery was retained as a prisoner, papers compromising him having been found on his person. His trial is going on. If he is found guilty of communicating with the insurgents, he will very probably be executed.

BOSTON.

The Struggle for the Vacant Senatorship.

BOSTON, April 10.—The nineteenth ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day, as follows: Whole number of votes, 268; necessary to choice 135; Dawes, 87; Hoar, 69; Curtis, 72; Adams, 13; Washburn, 4; Whittier, 1; Sanford, 7; Banks, 8; Bullock, 7.

The twentieth ballot was as follows: Whole number of votes, 269; necessary to choice, 135; Dawes, 83; Hoar, 66; Curtis, 72; Adams, 13; Bullock, 12; Sanford, 7; Washburn, 4; Banks, 3; Whittier, G. F. Hoar, Reubin, Noble and Mrs. Mary A. Livermore received each one vote.

After two ballotings for Senator to-day, a motion to adjourn until to-morrow at noon was carried. The prospects of an election seem no better to-day than when the voting first commenced.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., April 11, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

Over the Eastern and Middles States, clear weather and rising temperature will prevail, with northwest to southwest winds in the former, but southwest and south in the latter.

The Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers will continue to rise, but the lower Mississippi will remain nearly stationary.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

It is "Judge Orvis now"—Bills for His Excellency—$3,000 for Allegheny — Singerly Successful—The "Pay" Bill Passed More About Cassville.

[Special to the Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, April 10, 1874.

SENATE.

County Taxes.

Mr. WHITE read in place of an act fixing the maximum rate of taxation for county, borough, school and poor purposes at five mills.

Confirmed.

John H. Orvis was confirmed as Judge in the Twenty-fifth District. The rest of the nominations were held over under the rules.

Sent to the Governor.

The following bills have passed both Houses, and were signed by the Speaker.

The bill fixing the manner of increasing the capital stock and indebtedness of corporations.

The act allowing officers of dissolved corporations to convey real estate held by such corporations.

The act relative to the issue of warrants to survey vacant lands.

Prison Reform.

Mr. GRAHAM read in place a bill making an appropriation of $3,000 to the Allegheny Society for alleviating the miseries of public prisons. The bill on first and second reading occupied the morning hour.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday afternoon.

HOUSE.

The Tax on Coal.

The act fixing a tax on anthracite coal companies was called up on second reading.

It was amended so as to include a tax on *all* coal companies.

Mr. BROCKWAY made the point that it was not in order, as it was in opposition to Sec. 1 Art. 3 of the new Constitution to change the entire subject of a bill on its second reading.

The Speaker held the point well taken, and the bill was postponed.

The State Printer.

The bill authorizing a settlement of accounts with the State Printer was passed finally by a vote of 57 to 13.

Insurance.

The supplement to the insurance law was passed finally.

"Compensation."

The act fixing the compensation of members of the Assembly, and the number of employes thereof, was called up, and without much debate passed finally by a vote of 69 to 15. The nays were Butler (D.) of Cumberland, Gerwig (R.) of Allegheny, Laidley (D.) Greene, Morgan (R.) Lawrence, Piper (D.) Westmoreland, Potter (D.) Clearfield, Reynolds (D.) Bedford, Stranahan (D.) Mercer, Walnright (R.) Allegheny, Smith (D.) Berks, Welsh (D.) Franklin, Young (R.) Allegheny, Speaker McCormick (R.) Allegheny.

Of the remainder of the Allegheny delegation not noted, Hays voted for it, Christy dodged—out of his seat, and Newmyer was rather sullen —refusing to vote loud enough to be heard.

The House held an afternoon session for the purpose of hearing reports from the committees.

Orvis Retires.

The resignation of Representative J. H. Orvis was received and accepted. Orvis dons the ermine, and is to be congratulated upon having secured a better employment than spouting in the Legislature.

Personal.

Treasurer Mackey is convalescent to-day, and has been able to leave his room. ARCTIC.

"No Go."

Surveyor General Beath has refused to grant a warrant for 13 acres of valuable land in the 13th and 14th wards in the city of Pittsburgh, for the reason that the land had been previously appropriated by several old and overlapping office rights. An inspection of the manor survey with a large number of adjoining tracts showed conclusively that there could be no vacant land at the place indicated in the application. This is the fourth application for land warrants within the corporate limits of the city of Pittsburgh, refused by the Surveyor General within a few days.

The Cassville School

again comes before the public. The excitement this time was occasioned by a report that the children of the school were leaving the institution without authority, under the belief that they were to be forcibly taken as far as possible from their homes and associates. Some one had insidiously contrived to convey such an idea to the children. Prof. Wickersham sent a deputy to counteract this story, but the deputy was ordered away by the immediate cuss. He wouldn't go. The Governor and Superintendant Wickersham determined to grant the children a furlough for two weeks, to enable them to return to their homes and consult with their mothers and guardians as to the choice of a new school in which to remain until the expiration of their term. The farmers around Cassville refused to hire their wagons to carry the children to the railroad depot, and the country had to be secured for miles around for conveyances to remove the children. The school will be closed at once.

NEW ORLEANS.

Crevasses in the Levees.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—Crevasses are reported at the following plantations below the city, in addition to those reported yesterday: Max Martin's, Casimer Dopiessi's, Perre Collette's, J. G. Gray's, Etienne Dologa's, Stanton, St. Charles, Greenwood, Belchasse, Francais Cormes and Trepagnier's. Four of the eleven are said to be serious breaks, the one hundred feet wide and very deep. The water has risen one inch during the past twenty four hour hours. It is reported running over the levee at many points below the city. The weather is clear and cool.

Monument to Confederate Dead.

A monument to Confederate dead, erected in Greenwood cemetery under the auspices of the Ladies Benevolent Association, was unveiled this evening with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of a large assembly.

Judicial Appointment.

Governor Kellogg has appointed A. A. Atocha Judge of the new Superior Criminal District Court created by the late Legislature.

THE COURTS.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court.

[Before Judge McCandless.]

Peter Lockhardt, bankrupt, Altoona, Pa. Record ordered to be forwarded to Register Brotherline.

Samuel Morrow, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition for discharge presented and order made for final hearing before Register Harper.

National Iron Company, bankrupt, Montour county. Hearing on motion for injunction against the assignee, further adjourned to the 17th inst.

John H. Bartholomew, bankrupt, Northumberland county. Assignee's report of sale of real estate filed, subject to exceptions within ten days.

Following is the trial list for the May term, which commences on the 4th of that month.

BILLS OF INDICTMENT.

U. S. vs. Mathias Golden, alias, &c.
" " " "
" " Perry Johnson.
" " " "
" " John McKinley.
" " Robert E. Devoe.
" " John Felt.
" " David Wright.

Common Pleas Court.

[Before Judges Sterrett & Stowe.]

A verdict for plaintiff for $52 60 was rendered in the case of Thomas Miller vs. Anthony Miller, an action to recover for damages for alleged non-fulfillment of contract.

The jury is out in the case of Chas. Melling vs. P. F. & C. R. R. Co., an action for damages alleged to be done to property on Manor street, South Side.

District Court.

[Before Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.]

The case of Edward Beckert vs. Right Rev. M. Domenec, reported yesterday, is still on trial. It is an action to recover on an alleged breach of contract for the sale of lots on the South Side.

In the case of Wm. B. Klein vs. John and Maria Stack, referred to yesterday, the jury found for plaintiff $175.

The case of John Johnson vs. Wm. M. Johnson, is on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick. This is an action to recover for borrowed money.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Collier.]

On payment of costs by defendant a nolle prosequi was allowed in the case of Mary Ann Fitzpatrick, charged with assault and battery by Bridget Fitzpatrick.

Michael Tool was convicted of adultery but recommended to the mercy of the court.

Samuel Bause was acquitted of horse stealing charged by Michael Rosfelt.

Francis Shanley was found guilty of assault and battery and recommended to the mercy of the court. The prosecutor was G. K. Garnest.

Harry Graham was found guilty of larceny charged by Adam Cook.

In the cases of Fredericka Berkhoff, charged with assault and battery, on oath of John Ostemeyer, and Elizabeth Ostemeyer, indicted for the same offense on oath of Fredericka Berkhoff, the jury rendered verdicts of not guilty and directed the prosecutor and prosecutrix to pay the costs.

Matinee Kellogg Opera Company.

Breakfasts, dinners and suppers to order, with the delicacies of the season; Oysters in every style, at J. B. Mubley & Co.'s, in Library Building.

WATER COMMITTEE.

A Number of Important Matters Disposed of at Last Night's Session—Organization Under the New Ordinance — Offices Created, but No Officers Elected.

The Water Committee of Councils met again last night in City Hall. It was a special meeting, held to prepare business for Councils and create offices.

A bill from Moses Lane, formerly consulting Engineer, for traveling expenses from Milwaukee to this city, amounting to sixty dollars, was read and referred to a sub-committee. Petitions asking that water pipe be laid on Stanton avenue and the extension of Hiland avenue, were received. The latter was granted and the former referred to a special committee. The sub-committee on Pipes and the laying of them reported a recommendation that the laying of all pipes for the extension of the water works be suspended unless it is done by contract. The matter was discussed at considerable length, but the report was finally adopted. On motion of Mr. Thompson, it was decided to recommend to Councils for passage a supplement to an ordinance which will provide for the laying of water pipes without doing the work by contract.

Mr. McCarthy said that if the warrants drawn in favor of Mr. Smith were paid on Monday it would leave the committee with only $60,000 or $70,000 out of the $500,000 appropriated by Councils for the annual expenses of the Water Committee. On his motion the Finance Committee was instructed to inquire into the condition of the committee's exchequer.

The following is the report of the sub-committee on Foundations and Engines. "Having been on the works several times since our appointment we found the work progressing very satisfactorily and well done in a workmanlike manner, which is greatly to the credit of the

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T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅛.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 33½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¼.

THE different parties who were guilty of perjury, in behalf of Tichborne, are receiving short trials and severe justice.

THE quite probable rumor is prevalent that the President contemplates an immediate change in the management of the Treasury Department.

WE doubt the correctness of the report that official negotiations are going forward between this Government and Joseph Arch, in behalf of an extensive emigration of English farm laborers to this country.

THE present is a remarkably suitable time for Commissioners of Streets to inspect the mud. We suggest that gum boots are essential, if walking is to be done,—as shoes are not sufficient for the deep mud we now have.

THERE is a strange report from Cassville that the school has been abruptly broken up,—by Guss, we suppose,—and the children compelled to make their way to Huntingdon as best they could. The distance is fourteen miles. If this is true, it represents a case of gross outrage.

THERE seems to have been some difficulty between the President and Secretary Fish relative to the successor of Minister Low. The Secretary wished to nominate Consul General Senard, of Shanghai, against whom charges of some kind are said to be pending, and had even gone so far as to persuade the California Senators to agree to this; but the President overruled the entire business and nominated Avery. This compels Senard to face his charges, and illustrates afresh the well known fact that President Grant is not disposed to be governed by his cabinet officers, except so far as he deliberately chooses to be. He is President.

THE apparent hopelessness of condition represented by a steamer like the "Europe," once she has sprung a leak, makes the question of the relative safety of wooden and iron ships one of great importance. As a rule, a wooden ship can be kept afloat, and a leak stopped at sea, if she have good pumps and skillful officers. But iron steamers seem fated, and are evidently doomed to utter destruction. To this may be added the importance of thorough inspection, before a vessel leaves port for an ocean voyage. The "Europe" being in the track marked out for vessels of her class in crossing the Atlantic, was fortunate in being hailed by other vessels, and hence no loss of life followed.

THE revelation made by the publication of the Austrian Premier, Von Beust's, statement as to how the French could have prevented the war with Germany through Italian intercession, furnishes a fresh illustration of the fact that great events often turn on very small influences. The view of the Austrian, who doubtless knew, was, that if the French would abandon Rome to the Italians, Victor Emmanuel could have safely extricated them from their German imbroglio. They refused to do this, and were defeated, beaten down, and compelled to pay large indemnities by the Germans. And they lost Rome at last. After all, the peace policy contributes to national self respect, as well as prosperity and comfort.

To "see ourseis as ithers see us," is as wise now, as when Robbie Burns penned his immortal lines. We commend, for this purpose, to the notice of our Democratic friends in the Legislature, the comment of the Chicago *Tribune* on their move in giving a partisan aspect to the Centennial. "They have agreed to oppose the Centennial appropriation bill, and the bill for the increase of the debt of Philadelphia, until the Republicans will agree to pass what they call a 'fair' apportionment bill for the city. The question involved is not one of expediency or right, nor is it so considered by either side. What is wanted is a trade. 'Give us our rights, and we will let you celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of our independence,' this is the proposition. It throws over the Centennial scheme bodily to the Republican party."

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* is always practical, and often very wise in its editorial treatment of public questions. We commend the following from a recent issue as involving much practical sense relative to the subject treated: While there are advocates of classical and of scientific education, respectfully, who see little of value in each other's methods, they all agree that education should be directed to the development of those parts most useful to the student in his after life, particularly where the probable tendency of that after life is known. In this country, then, of all others, some attention should be given to the teaching of the science of government, for, if all school boys do not become Presidents, a large number of them do become Congressmen and Legislators, and all will some day be voters, and, constructively, rulers of their country. * * * * It is possibly too much to hope that within the next generation or two, representatives, State and National, will be elected to office because of their knowledge of trade and finance.

VON KAULBACK, the German artist whose death was recently announced, differed from many great artists in that in boyhood he manifested no aptitude or fondness for art. His artistic tastes were aroused by witnessing the performance of some of Schiller's tragedies. He entered the Dusseldorf Gallery at the age of seventeen under charge of Cornelius. In 1828 his powerful painting entitled the "Madhouse," attracted attention. Some years were then occupied in decorative painting in palaces,—when, in 1838 he gave to the public his great historic painting "The Destruction of Jerusalem." He followed this with elaborate works in fresco in the new Museum at Berlin, including "The Destruction of the Tower of Babylon," "Homer and the Greeks," "The Destruction of Jerusalem," "The Battle of the Huns," "The Crusaders Before Jerusalem" and "The Age of the Reformation." These were all elaborate works,—the latter embracing sixty-eight life-size portrait figures of the great men of all ages, the fruit of much study and research. His latest works were the "Battle of Salamis," and "The Marriage of Alexander and Roxana," executed for the King of Bavaria. He was highly honored by great literary and artistic associations and societies, and lived to reap and enjoy the fruit of his labors, and to know that his fame was well established.

VIRTUOUS SPASMS.

Detailed reports of the debate over the Centennial appropriation bill, show the pretexts made use of to give effect to the resolution adopted by the Democratic caucus to oppose the bill, unless the Philadelphia apportionment were changed to suit the views of the Democracy. The opposition centered on the point of order that the bill was unconstitutional, in that the fundamental law does not permit an appropriation of State money "to any corporation or association." That the Centennial does not come within the purview of this objection, they not only knew, but Democrats in the Senate voted for the bill. There was, indeed, only casual and individual hostility to it until the idea came up that they might force upon the majority in the Legislature their demands, by opposing the Centennial appropriation. All this virtue has, therefore, its origin in the desire to consummate a corrupt bargain. The proposition was,—"give us Democrats such an apportionment in Philadelphia as will enable us to carry the city, and we will help pass the Centennial appropriation. Refuse to do this, and we will oppose." It was a bold bid for bribery, and comes as clearly under the bribery sections of the new Constitution as is possible.

Their bid not being taken, they suddenly discover that there are serious obstacles in the way of the passage of the bill in the new Constitution. If all this is true, that party has been exceeding remiss in its duty, and presumably corrupt of purpose, in that it allowed the bill to pass the Senate, and two readings in the House, without opposition, when all the while there were serious constitutional objections to it. On the contrary, if all these objections have been made in a factious spirit, are not realities, and merely represent the best available pretext upon which they could make a fight, the charge of corruption is none the less clear. Their conduct shows that they are willing to make the most solemn assertions, to put forward the most preposterous pleas, and all that they may force a political concession. It matters not which horn of the dilemma they choose to take. Either is disgraceful to them, as men and as a party. We are gratified that the Republicans in the House were firm enough to resist this impudent attempt at coercion, and to roll upon these Democrats the responsibility of opposing a great State measure.

CONTRACTION AND POLITICS.

Eastern journals, in sheer desperation that they are not able to compel Congress to adopt a policy of contraction, have started the cry that "inflation," *i. e.*, legalizing $18,000,000 additional issue of greenbacks more than we now have, will have the effect of ruining the Republican party. The fervency of these utterances, and their apparent *animus* leads us to notice them more fully than their intrinsic value deserves. Primarily, it should be understood that the financial issue is not regarded as a party issue, in Congress or out. It is not, therefore, a political issue, and can have no prejudicial effect on any political party, even if that were its tendency, which it is not. A proportion of Democrats and Republicans alike voted for and against each proposition. The legalizing of $44,000,000 reissue came as a Republican proposition, and merely legalized what had already been done, under a stress of circumstances. The issue of $46,000,000 of additional national bank notes, under the present national banking system, is Mr. Merrimon's proposition—a Democratic measure. So the two propositions for "inflation" are exactly divided between the two parties.

If there is any political bearing in the financial legislation of Congress, it is rather one of sections, than of parties. That is to say, New England, New York and New Jersey, are in the main favorable as represented in Congress to contraction, while Pennsylvania, the West, Northwest and South, favor "inflation,"—more correctly, oppose contraction. We ask, from whence do the Republican Representatives in Congress, and the voting strength of the Republican party come? Is it from the contractionist States, or those opposed to contraction? Of New England, Connecticut and New Hampshire are as much Democratic as Republican. It is a matter of chance whether the delegation in Congress shall be from one party or the other. The same may be said of New York and New Jersey. The Representatives from those two States who live in the most reliable Republican districts voted against contraction. The change members, from the uncertain districts, voted for contraction. We have, then, out of eight States, favoring in the main, contraction, just four that are reliable for the Republican party,—namely: Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The remaining four —Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York and New Jersey, are uncertain. So there is but little danger in that direction.

Turning Westward, and Pennsylvania looms up in the forefront of a long list of States,—some of them the largest and most populous of the country,—and they are nearly united as against contraction. And these States are reliable for Republicanism. They have given the party its Lincoln and Grant; they have furnished the votes upon which it depended for its triumphs. The strong hold of Republicanism has been, for years past, in the West and Northwest. It is not seriously questioned that this portion of the country demands an increase of currency volume and banking facilities. The free banking law, now so nearly throttled by the contractionists, is what it wants,—and we do not know a single paper of ability in the West, that has ever been Republican, that does not plead for this. There are a few that did not favor the reissue of the $44,000,000,—and had the free banking law been freely accorded, this would not have been a permanent necessity. But none, not even the *Tribune*, of Chicago, —object to a free banking law. If, therefore, the West demands more currency, and the West is the stronghold of the Republican party, we submit that to give it more currency in no wise endangers the party supremacy.

It is not, then, this that will do the party harm. On the contrary, were Congress to go to the limit asked by the West, and deprecated by a portion of the East,—that of enacting a national free banking law, the Republican party, in our deliberate judgment, would gain popularity thereby. The people may not comprehend all the intricacies of the financial wrangle that is going on, and we will be pardoned for saying that we do not think one-half of those in Congress do. But it is well understood, among the people, that greenbacks are a *safe* currency, and that there is not enough of them to meet their current wants. Exactly what influence an increased issue will have on our debt in Europe they do not ask, nor do they need to. We hold that were enough greenbacks issued to meet the actual demand of the country for them, we could speedily be independent of Europe, either as to its opinion in regard to, or its influence upon our debt. The debt would be held among our own people, and would be changed from interest bearing, to a non-interest bearing debt. Still, we do not urge this,—which to many will seem rank heresy. If Congress does nothing more unpopular than that of giving increased volume and elasticity to the currency, we have no fear that the Republican party will suffer.

PERSONAL.

MR. DEATH was the master of ceremonies at the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Gravesend.

JENNY LIND'S eldest son is at Corpus Christi College, at Oxford, and she has a daughter just coming into womanhood.

THE nomination of Benj. P. Avery as Minister to China has caused great satisfaction amongst his friends in San Francisco.

A RECKLESS jester declares that Vinnie Ream never made a bust half so good as her own. This is not strange. Nature generally excels art.

MISS MIDY MORGAN, of the New York *Times*, returned to that city on Saturday, from a five thousand mile trip through Texas. She reports the "Lone Star State" blooming with roses and strawberries.

CHARLES SUMNER is said to have swum Niagara river just below the cataract a number of years ago—a very difficult feat, which is not done more than once in ten years. Sumner swam like Columbus or Byron.

AT the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Cox on the currency question, in the House of Representatives, on the 7th inst., Mr. Luttrell, of California, sent his compliments to the New York member, accompanied by a bar of fine gold.

THE New York *Times* describes the nineteenth rebellious wife of Brigham Young as tall, slender, straight and graceful, apparently about thirty years old, but looking younger. Between her and Agnes Ethel, the actress, there is said to be a striking likeness. There is in both the same refined, comely, sad face and tremulous, musical voice. She is said, moreover, to have none of the practical archness or coquettish wriggles of the women of Eastern society.

"MOTHER BICKERDYKE," who during the war become well known as a zealous and efficient nurse in the Union hospitals, has been lost to her friends since September, 1870, and they are anxious to find trace which will reveal her fate. After the war she undertook some building operations in Kansas for the benefit of soldiers' orphans, and became pecuniarily involved. It is feared that this may have impaired her reason. At the desire of her sons, General Sherman has caused inquiries to be made concerning her, but thus far without success. The aid of the press is requested in directing attention to the matter.

BENJAMIN DISRAELI is not to marry the Countess Dowager of Chesterfield. We are not told whether the denial comes from the widowed lady or from the Prime Minister. Mr. Disraeli is, perhaps, the most popular man in England at the present moment; and it is not at all to be wondered at that in his high position as Prime Minister, he should be an object of interest to the ladies of England. A mistress of ceremonies he needs, and of course the match makers and the gossips are busy. Mr. Disraeli's attachment to the late Countess of Beaconsfield was genuine and sincere; he spoke of her as the best wife in England, and it is probable that his sorrow over her loss is as yet too fresh to allow him to think of another matrimonial alliance.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE new silk hats for gentlemen are higher than formerly.

THE sales of the Cincinnati brewers fell off $140,000 last month.

THE train which left Vanderbilt's landing, Staten Island, at seven o'clock last Thursday evening, was stopped about two miles out by a band of Italians, who tore up the track.

A LEAF from the secret history of the Franco-Prussian war diplomacy shows that Austria heartily sympathized with France during the struggle of 1870, but feared the alliance of Russia and Prussia.

YOUNG MAXEY, the surviving victim of the San Francisco tragedy, is still alive, but sinking rapidly. He insists that Caldwell shot him and then shot himself, but the evidence strengthens the belief that he did the shooting.

No statement has yet been received of the reasons which led to the abandonment at sea of the steamship Europe, of the Transatlantic line. The vessel and cargo it is estimated were worth in the neighborhood of $2,225,000.

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. *World* estimates that there were 1,000,000 funerals last year in the United States, costing not less than $100,000,000. "From my experience," he continues, "I think it cost not less than $200,000,000."

WE heard a simple recipe for the cure of a felon, recently, which is said to prove effectual: Take common rock salt pounded fine and wrap about two or three tablespoonfulls of it around the finger, and wet occasionally with spirits of turpentine.

THE *Journal of Education* thinks that Americans have a peculiar habit of using large words, and especially notices the assumption of the title of Professor by men who after a year's study in some Normal School, or four years' course in a school or college, undertake to govern schools of 20 pupils.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, pastor of the Grand street Methodist church, Brooklyn, on trial for the past few days on charges of non-clerical acts, has been found guilty by the investigating committee of being under the influence of liquor in the church one evening, and of conduct unbecoming a Christian by approving promiscuous dancing. The friends of Mr. Kendrick charge the whole proceedings, trial and verdict, as part of a conspiracy to destroy him.

COMMISSIONER STERN has made a reply to the allegations that he was overstepping the powers of his office to mitigate the punishment of William M. Tweed, and says that Tweed might, in the eyes of his bitterest antagonists, deserve no greater consideration than the meanest culprit, burglar, highwayman or shoplifter, but he certainly is entitled to no less consideration. He says his room is little better than a large cell. There is no such thing as wall paper. A few yards of paper muslin are tacked around the walls to guard against moisture. The carpet spoken of dissolves itself into a couple of old rags, and the library is simply a shelf with a few books on it.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Dutch have opened several Asheen ports to trade.

JEAN LUIE has been convicted of perjury in the Tichborne trial. Captain Brown, for a similar offense, is now on trial.

THERE is no foundation for the report telegraphed hence of the Conservative and Ultramontane intrigue to supplant Bismarck by Gen. Manteuffel.

A DISPATCH from San Diego says that Lieutenant Bache had attacked the Apache camp, in the Penai Mountains, Arizona, and killed twenty-five warriors and captured about fifty women.

A DISPATCH from St. Johns, N. F., says the steamer Tigress, of the Polaris expedition, while seal fishing, exploded her boiler. Two engineers and twenty of the crew were killed. The ship is under sail for St. Johns.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Panama and Pacific Mail corporation held a meeting on Thursday, and continued their proposed agreement with the Union Pacific directors. They wished the freight on tea to be raised to the former standard of five cents a pound. This is opposed by the Pacific and Panama directors, who think there is more money in carrying tea at four cents a pound, as by that rate traffic will be attracted. There are to be still further conferences before any agreement is signed.

A Woman Confesses a Murder for which Her Paramour was Hanged.

(From the Fayette (Missouri) Banner.)

Bob Champion, who was hanged for the murder of his wife a little over a year ago, did not commit the deed, but was accessory thereto. The testimony showed during the trial that Bob wanted to marry another woman, which he was informed he could not do without a divorce. This woman died a few days ago. During her illness she made a confession of the horrible deed, which corresponded with the testimony of one of the witnesses. The confession was as follows: Bob and his paramour determined to remove the obstacle to their union and happiness, and for this purpose Bob induced his wife to make a visit on the day of her disappearance. When she arrived near the place where her body was found, she met Bob and his paramour with pistol and knife, ready to commit the crime. From some cause Bob's courage failed, and he gave the pistol to his paramour, and she fired, killing Bob's wife instantly. She then requested Bob to cut his wife's head off, which he refused to do. She then took the knife (which one witness testified Bob sharpened that morning and took with him) and severed the head from the body, when he assisted in putting it in the log where it was found.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, A. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, J. Fontaine, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

THE EGGS OF PHARAOH'S SERPENTS.

THIS AMUSING TOY

Is being brought into notice again as a scientific wonder. It is both instructive and amusing, and will tickle the young folks half to death. If you want to have an evening of genuine fun, purchase a few boxes and invite your young friends to come and see you. If you want to wave the wizards wand, and call forth myriads of snakes at your will, place five or six in a plate and ignite them, and you will see snakes worse than if you were drunk on benzine for a week.

Sold at the drug store of

JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

THE NASBY LETTERS.

The Question of Taxes at the Corners—Bigler and Pollock Instigate a Meeting to Protest Against High Taxes.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky),
MARCH 29, 1874.

The taxes at the Corners hev bin for some years terribly high, and this Spring, when the time came to pay 'em, the people murmured. We sed it is too bad to waste so much money on taxes, when there is so much likker in the land which money wood buy; and the niggers and others at the Corners wich don't stimulate sed it wuz a pitty that so much uv their substance shood be taken in taxes uv wich they got no good. Bigler and Pollock, onto whose heads lite cusses, ez yoosual, took up the cry and ekkoed it. Ef we'd hed the sense uv a yerlin calf we'd hev dropt it the moment Joe Bigler pickt it up, for when did he ever jine us except to bring us to confooshin? But we did ekko Joe's words—Bascom in pertikeler—and we determined to hev a meetin to consider the question uv taxes, and to ascertane whether or not we coodn't reduse em in some way. And George Washington Bascom, the idiot, furnished the wood to heat the hall, and the taller candles to lite it, thus furnishin the whip with wich to scurge hisself. We met at early candle-litin, and I wuz made chairman, uv course. I stated to the meetin that taxis hed risen to a pint that crushed us. I felt myself that ef they cood not be lessened I should be compelled to quit the Corners—

"Thank Hevin!" involuntarily ejackelated Deekin Pogram.

"Not that I pay any taxis myself, but they so grind the citizens ez to make keepin me a serious matter."

And I continuyood by invitin any one to say wat they hed to say.

Bascom rose and remarkt that taxis hed got to a rooinous pint, and he pledged hisself to yoose all possible diligence in ascertainin the coz uv the high taxis, and unrelentin viggelance in rootin out the coz when he hed found it. He moved the adopshen uv the follerin resolooshen:

Resolved, That it is the sense uv this meetin that the increase, year by year, uv taxashen in the Corners hez been so great ez to eggscite the most serious alarm, and that we pledge ourselves to yoose all possible means as to assertaine the coz, and remove it forthwith.

The resolooshen was yoonanimously carried. Then Joe Bigler rose, with Pollock behind him, a eggin him on and supportin him. Joe remarkt that he hed notid the regler increase uv taxes each year with alarm, and he hed made some notes, feelin that he cood show how it wuz. And the cuss pulled out uv his breast pockit a lot uv papers.

"Here," sed he, "I hev figgered up—me and Pollock—wat the county poor-house costs us, and I find it's terrible. Six thousand dollars is the sum totle. Doorin the year, old Spiggins hez bin taken there, and his wife and his ideot daughter, for Spiggins spent all his time and money at the bar uv our esteemed friend Bascom till he got to be so demoralized ez to be incapable uv pervidin for hisself. Then Thompson's wife and children are there, too. Thompson, yoo will remember, got drunk one nite at Bascom's, and fell off the bridge on his way home and wuz drowned. Then there's the Huggins' children, and Sammy Smith's children, all uv 'em provided for by taxation. Lot's see," sed this disturber, "Bascom, yoo hev Smith's forty akers, hevn't yoo?"

Then Pollock he riz.

"I don't agree with Mr. Bigler," sed this hoary-headed deceever, "in ascribin the high taxes to our public charities. Uv course the poor-house cost money, but that is only a small part uv it. Its the criminals that squeeze us. I hev made a few figgers wich will show how it is. You all know the circumstances uv the Mackentosh matter. Sam Mackentosh got drunk at Bascom's, and went home, and Mrs. Mackentosh not havin supper ready Samyoel split her head open with an axe. Sammy waz in jail eighteen months, wich we hed to pay for—he wuz tried three times and finally hung. It cost us, on a ruff calkelashun, about six thousand dollars to hang Mackentosh, countin from the time he got drunk at Bascom's, excloosive uv the cost uv berryin his wife and taken keer of his children since.

"Then yoo remember the Magrath trouble. Sim Magrath and Tim Edson got drunk at Bascom's"

"Why do yoo perpetooally refer to our esteemed friend Bascom?" shriekt I, seein that G. W. wuz turnin ez pale ez he could turn.

"I reely don't mean to offend nobody, but I must be historikelly korrect. Sim Magrath and Tim Edson got drunk at Bascom's, and from there they went to Allen's place, and quarreled with Allen, and sot his barn on fire. The Judge wooden take into account the fact that they wuz drunk, but sent em to the penitenshary, which cost us five or six thousand more. They sed they wooden hev done it ef they hedn't bin drunk."

"Then Sandy Johnson, who drawd a knife on Pete Larkin and carved him. They wuz both a drinkin at Bascom's, when—"

"I pertest agin all this kind o' talk," shrieked Bascom, who by this time seed wat they wuz drivin at. "I pertest."

"It won't do, G. W.," retorted Bigler, "fax is fax, and we must hav em out. I insist that our charities do cost more than the criminals, Pollock to the contrary notwithstandin. Dos Mr. Pollock remember the Paddlefords? Old Paddleford wuz allus drinkin at Bascom's, then Seth, his oldest boy, got into it, and then Andy, and finally the old woman herself, and the children are all at the poor house. I say—"

"Will Mr. Bigler pretend to say that the Paddleford's cost the county ez much ez the single case uv Artemus Jenkins, who, after he got drunk at Bascom's, stabbed Absalum Perkins?"

"What did that amount to, sneered Bigler, "con pared to the cost the county was put to in carin for John Otis, who, at Bascom's bar, dropped down in a fit and became—"

"O, bosh," retorted Pollock, "I insist—"

"But," I sed hastily, "all our taxes ain't for criminals and paupers, is they? How about yer roads?"

"We ain't spent a dollar on the roads for six years," retorted Pollock.

"And the skools?"

"All that the county hez paid for skools from the time the first settler struck here ain't ez much ez we paid for the hangin uv Sam Mackentosh. We hev bin very economikle in the matter uv roads and skools. I insist——"

"And I insist," sed I, "that this thing come to an end. This meetin is adjourned!"

"All rite, Parson," sed Bigler, and he and Pollock walkt off laffin hilariously.

After them two had gone we re-organized and sot some time in silence.

"Parson," sed Deekin Pogram, "wat shel we do?"

"I hev written a resolooshen or two wich kivers the point," said I, and presented em as follows:

Resolved, That taxes aint ez high after all ez they mite be, exceptin uv course them ez is imposed by the tyrannicle, consolidated government at Washington.

Resolved, That sich taxes ez may result from the abuse uv the ordinary comforts uv life by our fellow citizens we shel pay cheerfully, feelin it to be our duty to bear our sheer uv the burdens laid onto us.

Resolved, That our confidence in our fellow-townsman, G. W. Bascom, is unabated.

These resolooshens wuz passed yoonanimously, and Bascom invited the entire meetin over to his place to take suthin. Thus wuz the danger to the Corners, devised by them two wretches, Pollock and Bigler, happily arrested.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Wich was Postmaster.)

A Race of Men Who Have Not Yet Learned to Talk.

On the Island of Borneo has been found a certain race of wild creatures, of which kindred varieties have been discovered in the Phillippine Islands, Terra del Fuego, and in South America. They walk usually almost erect, on two legs, and in that attitude measure about four feet in height. They construct no habitations, form no families, scarcely associate together, sleep in caves, feed on snakes and vermin, on ants' eggs, and on each other. They cannot be tamed or forced to any labor, and are hunted and shot among the trees like the great gorilla, of which they are a stunted copy. When captured alive one finds with surprise that their uncouth, jabbering sounds are like articulate language. They turn up a human face to gaze at their captors, and females show instincts of modesty. In fine, these wretched beings are men and women!—*Siam Weekly Advertiser.*

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Prints. At 6½c, New Dark Prints. At 8½c, some of the best Prints.
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FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
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Lower perhaps than at any time in the history of the Dry Goods trade.
New English Grey De Bege,
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New Stripe Silks at 75c,
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AT $1.75 AND $2.00,
For price and quality that can rarely be equalled.
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GOODS.
Colored and Fine White Shirts. Cheviot Shirts, Calico Shirts. Chintz Shirts, Percale Shirts.
Gents' Underwear for this and the Coming Season. Scarfs, Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Shirt and Sleeve Studs, Suspenders, Braces, &c., &c.
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Gents' Berlin, Lisle and Fine Cloth Gloves. Gents' Black and Colored Kid Gloves.
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Parasols and
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A large assortment of
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All the new shades, from $1.25 and upwards.
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Of the very best makes—Bonnet, Poosan, Ballon, Turbloise, Achemire De Lyon, Abenet Bros' American Silk, very low. Also, Givernaud's American Black Silk, a superior finish, equal to any French Silk.
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Table Linens, Sheetings and Shirtings very cheap at
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At $1.50, New Spring Shawls. At $2 00, New Striped Spring Shawls. New Spring Shawls of every description. Ladies' Walking Jackets, Latest styles. Cloth and Cashmere Talmas. New Patterns. Ladies' Suits, Most Fashionable Styles.
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Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 11, 1874.

The improving feeling among financiers continues. Funds that have been used in the April settlements have not all found their way back again to the banks, but are rapidly doing so. There is perceptible ease in discounts, and the banks are well supplied with bankable funds. There is never so much fluctuation in rates in this city as in the Eastern cities. Very little paper is taken for less than 6 per cent., and the rate extends from this up to 12 per cent. according to the quality of the paper and the condition of the times. General business shows as much improvement as the condition of the weather and streets permits.

In Philadelphia the demand for money is moderately active from stock dealers for daily requirements, but it is insufficient to give employment to all the surplus funds offered in this way on the market at current rates of interest. By the larger bill brokers call loans are quoted at 4@5 per cent., strictly first class two-name paper at 6 per cent., and strictly first-class single-name paper at 6@7 per cent. Loans on Government collateral at 5@6 per cent., and on other first-class bonds and stocks at 6 per cent. Loans on more inferior collateral are quoted at 7@7½ per cent.

Say E. Randolph & Co., in their circular published in the Philadelphia *North American*:

"Although, judging from the tone of the newspapers, we seem to be alone in the views we expressed yesterday touching the Senate's bill, still we continue to think that, as a measure of inflation, it is not nearly so black as it is painted. That the limit of legal tenders would be fixed at $400,000,000 few had doubted, and as to the increase of the national bank circulation, it is accompanied with such material curtailment of what has hitherto served as reserve in lieu of legal tenders, that a greater absorption of the latter by the banks would be inevitable under the act.

"For instance, the country banks, under the old law, beside the usual remittances and collections sent to their city correspondents, can ship even their own notes or those of other national banks, and the whole balance thus created, up to the amount of three-fifths of the entire reserve required by law, serves the country banks precisely the same purpose as legal tenders; nay, a much better purpose, for it all draws interest. Under the new act their privilege is reduced from three-fifths to one-fourth, and the allowance of interest upon it is forbidden."

The earnings of the leading Western railroads for March, as made up at this point by the *Daily Bulletin*, have not an encouraging look. Seventeen roads show a total of gross earnings amounting to $8,326,729, a decrease compared with the corresponding season last year of $879,574. As an offset to this, however, the earnings from January foot up $804,396 in excess of those for the first three months of 1873.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the stock of its main line, payable on and after May 1st; also, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the stock of its Washington branch, payable on and after the 17th inst.

Isaac Brandt, ex-Deputy State Treasurer of Iowa, has been indicted for embezzling $40,000 of the State funds. His bonds being defective, the recovery of the money is doubtful.

The last steamship Europe was valued at $1,250,000, and her cargo, which included silks, wines, sardines, etc., is supposed to have been worth $1,000,000.

In London, the depression in 1867 continues, giving rise to rumors of sales by the Prussian or imperial German Government.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 9 6 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	113¾	113¾
U. S. 5/sec—1881—coupons	121	121¼
5-20 1862	117⅝	117⅞
5-20—1864,	119½	119¾
" 1865	120¼	120½
" 1865 new.	119	119¼
" 1867.	120	120¼
" 1868—coupons.	119½	119¾
10-40's	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's	117	118½
New 5 per cents	111⅝	111⅞
10-40's—coupons	115	114¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	99¾	99¾
Erie	35¾	35¾
A. & P. Preferred	15¾	
I. C.	100	103
B. & E.	13¾	13¾
C. C. & I. C.	37½	37½
St. Paul	41¾	41¾
Do. Preferred	62	62
Michigan Southern	77⅞	77⅞
Do. Central	82	83
North Western Common	54¾	54¾
Do. preferred	70¾	70¾
Rock Island	101¾	10
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89¼	89¼
Pacific Mail	46¾	46¾
Western Union Telegraph	78¼	78
Ohio & Mississippi	29¾	29¾
Union Pacific	16⅞	16⅞
Toledo & Wabash	44¾	44¾
Harlem	129	129
Chicago and Alton	95	95
Adams Express	97¾	98¾
American Express	65¾	65
U. S. Express	70	70
W., Fargo & Co. Express	77	77
Quicksilver	32	32
Canton	80	81
Terre Haute	11	15
Panama	118	120
Fort Wayne		95
Iron Mountain	33¾	
Hannibal and St. Joseph.	3¼	31
Do. Preferred	36	

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 13 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna. Central	52¾	
" scrip.	50¾	
Reading	57¾	57¾
United Cos. of N. J.	121	121½
Lehigh Valley	60¾	60¾
Oil Creek	14	15
A. V. R. R. 7-30	92	93
Central Transportation	43¾	44
Empire do.	52	53

NEW YORK, April 10, 1874.

The Treasury disbursements were $27,000, and the customs receipts $411,000. The dry goods imports for the week were $3,060,909. Money took a flurry this morning, and advanced to 7 per cent. on call, but closed at 3@4. Sterling was quiet at 485 for sixty days, and 488 for sight. Gold ranged at 113⅛@113⅜, and closed at 113⅛. The carrying rates were 2@4, closing at 2. The clearings were $27,000,000. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Governments were quiet. Stocks opened firm, fluctuated somewhat during the day, with a general downward tendency, but at the final close the general market was ½@¾ above the lowest prices of the day. Erie sold off 2 from the start, it was an exception. It advanced from 38¾ to 45. Erie showed a recovery of ¾, and St. Joseph 1¾ from the lowest point. The total sales were about 164,000 shares, of which 30,000 were Western Union, 29,000 Lake Shore, 18,000 Pacific Mail, 15,000 Union Pacific, 16,000 New York Central, 15,000 Erie, 10,000 Wabash, 8,000 St. Paul common, and 5,000 Rock Island.

Assessments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 121@5-32s of '64, 113⅝; do of '64, 113⅝; do of '65, 120¾; do, new, 119; do of '67, 120; do '68, 119¾; new 5s, 113⅝; 10-40s, 114⅝; currency 6s, 118⅞.

Stocks.—Missouri 84¾; Tennessee, old, 87; do new, 87; Virginia, new, 60; do old, 57¾; North Carolina old, 28; do new, 21.

Stocks.—Canton, 75¾; Western Union Telegraph Co., 78; Quicksilver, 32; Adams Express, 98¼; Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, 77; American Express, 65; United States Express, 70; Pacific Mail, 46¾; New York Central, 99¾; Erie, 35¾; do preferred, 58; Harlem, 129; Reading, 57¾; Michigan Central, 83; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 94; Northwestern common, 53¾; do preferred, 70¾; Rock Island, 101; New Jersey Central, 100¾; St. Paul, 41¾; do preferred, 62; Toledo & Wabash, 44¾; do preferred, 65; Fort Wayne, 95; Terre Haute, 11; do preferred, 33; Chicago & Alton, 95; do. preferred, 120; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 72; Burlington & Quincy, 104; Lake Shore, 77¾; Panama, 118½; Illinois Central, 103; Union Pacific, 16¾; Central Pacific, 93¾; Union, 86¾; Hartford & Erie, 13½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 118.

LONDON, April 10—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 4¼ per cent. Consols: money, 92⅝@92¾; account, 92⅝@92¾; 5-20s of '65, 100¾; do of '67, 103¾; 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 104¾; New York Central, 93; Erie, 16; Illinois Central, 92; preferred, 95.

PARIS, April 10.—Rentes, 59f 50c.

FRANKFORT, April 10.—5-20s of '62, 98¾.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 10.—There was a general dullness in all departments of trade to-day, jobbing branches being exceptionally quiet. The market for cotton goods is quiet, but steady, at ruling quotations. Prints are in fair demand for spot lots, but future sales are dull. Dress goods are less active. Shawls are moving slowly from first hands, and jobbing prices are irregular. Black flannels are selling freely at low prices. Woolens are very dull.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Wool quiet and firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 56@57½; extra 53@56; medium 50@52; coarse 48@50; Michigan, Indiana and Western fine 50@53; medium 53@55; coarse 45@50; combing washed 42@50; combing unwashed 42@43@50; Colorado washed 26@30; unwashed 21@23@; extra and Merino pulled 46@50; No 1 and super extra pulled 48@50; Texas fine and medium 25@30; Texas coarse 21@25.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 10, 1874.

There is nothing new or important to record in commercial matters; trade generally was reported very dull to-day, owing partially to the inclement weather, but, as a general thing, business is rather better than it has been, and the indications are that it will continue to improve. In regard to values there have been no changes of any importance.

APPLES—Sales in a regular jobbing way at $4.50@5.50 per brl., according to quality and condition. Market generally reported quiet.

APPLE BUTTER—65@75c ₩ gallon.

BEANS—$2@2.25 ₩ bushel.

BUTTER—There is a very fair demand for the better grades, but common stock is in good supply and dull; sales of prime to choice at 28 to 30.

CRANBERRIES—Quotable at from $15@18 ₩ brl., as to quality and condition.

CHEESE—Is in very light supply and the market is firm but unchanged; we continue to quote prime New York Factory at 13¾ to 19.

DRIED FRUIT—Is quiet, quiet and unchanged at 9 to 10 cents. Peaches, 14 to 15 for halves and dull. Pitted Cherries, 33 to 35; unpitted, 8 to 10. No fresh berries in the market to-day.

EGGS—There is a steady demand, and dealers generally quote the market firm at 15 to 16—some say they would none under 16 for several days past. The arrival is light on the wells, but there does not seem to be any accumulation.

FLOUR—Is steady but unchanged. We continue to quote at $4.75@7.25 for family brands, $7.75@8.25 for red winter, and $9@10 for white. Rye Flour, $6@6.50.

GROCERIES—As noted in our last report, the grocery trade is picking up, although it was not very active in consequence of the inclement weather; there is no question, however, but what there has been a very decided improvement since the first of the month. The only change we have to note is in Roasted Coffee, which, as we predicted in our last report, has been dropped another cent by some of the roasters. Sugars, Molasses and Syrups quiet and unchanged.

COFFEE—Rio, 30; prime, 29; good, 28, fair, 27¾. Roasted, 27@28 for 1 pound packages; 30@31 for bulk.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 18¾; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 16; Standard A, 15½; Br. A, 15; Extra C, 14¾; Golden Circle, 14; Franklin Extra C, 13¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 13¾; American Extra C, 9; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 56c; fair to prime old, 70@75.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 50c; Sugar Drips, 45c; Amber, 40@45; lower grades, 30@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 8¾; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 8¾c.

GRAIN—There is, if anything, a rather better feeling in the market, but no material changes have touched bottom, and that there will soon be an increased demand. Wheat continues quiet and unchanged; sales of car-load lots at $1.03@1.04 for white. The Oat market is, if anything, firmer, and the arrivals have been comparatively light for several days past. Prices remain as last quoted, 55 to 57, according to quality and condition. Corn is fairly active; sales of white in bulk and 75 to 76c for Shelled free in elevator. Rye quiet and unchanged at 95 to $1. There has been a good demand for Rye for Spring Milling in the crusade movement was inaugurated.

HAY—The market for baled remains substantially as noted in our last report, ranging from $18 to $22 per ton, according to quality and condition.

HOMINY—Is still quotable at $5 ₩ brl. to the trade and $5.50 in a jobbing way.

MAPLE SYRUP—Quotable at $1.10@1.15 for gallon cans in the trade, and $1.20@1.25 in a jobbing way. Maple Sugar, in grain, 13@14.

ONIONS—In light supply, but there is not much inquiry. Quotable at $3@3.50 per brl. and $1 per bu.

POTATOES—In light supply and with diminished receipts, the market is firm and prices are tending upward; we continue to quote, out of store, at $1.25 to $1.35 per bushel, according to quality.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 13@14c per lb. live, 8@10c per pair. Dressed Turkeys, 16@17c live, 8@10c per pair. Ducks, 12@13c per pair.

PROVISIONS—Hams, Sugar Cured, 13½; Hams, canvassed, 13. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¾. Shoulders canvassed, 9¾. Shoulders Plain, 9¾. Sides, Sugar Cured, Not Wide, Clear, 10. Breakfast Bacon Rib, 12. D fed Beef Sugar Cured, 13½. Dried Beef canvassed, 17. Mess Pork, $17.50 per brl. Lard, in kegs and tierces, 10½. Prime Lard in tierces, 10¾. Lard Refined in tierces, 10¾. Lard Prime Leaf in tierces, 10¾. Prime Leaf in Keg, 11¼. Prime Leaf in buckets, 11¾.

SEEDS—Clover Seed firm at $6@6.25. Timothy very dull; $2@2.25. Flax Seed unchanged at $2.25@2.30.

WHISKY—Highwines, 98@$1.

PITTSBURGH IRON AND NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 10, 1874.

The market, as relates to finished irons, presents but little that is really new or particularly important, which has not previously been noted. While, as stated in our report of last week, the demand is not as active as it was a month ago, the mills, so far as we can learn, are all running to their full capacity, and manufacturers generally complain more about small margins than a scarcity of orders; they all admit that the present rates as a basis, the raw article is higher relatively than the product, also that the reduced price of the former has been of no perceptible benefit to the latter in the way of being declined in the same ratio. In other words, the net profit to-day is scarcely as good now with the raw iron at $60 as it was when it was ruling at $70@$71, because the reduction is finished bar, if anything, been still greater. The card for mercantile bars remains unchanged, although but actual selling rates may be fairly quoted at 2¾, with usual discount for prompt cash—these are the rates for round lots; small lots, one to two tenths additional.

The Nail trade has also fallen off somewhat during the past few weeks, but the factories here and, if we are not mistaken, at Wheeling, also, have about all they can do, and the indications are that this will continue during the balance of the season. Quotations may be given at $3.85@3.95 ₩ keg, with the usual discount of two per cent. for prompt cash.

There is a continued good demand for all kinds of Steel, which is evident from the fact that the mills are all running full and to their full capacity, and some of them report that they are scarcely able to keep up with their orders. Prices have undergone no quotable change for several months.

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅝ to 1 inch	3 00c	and 1⅜ by ⅝ to 1 inch	3 2-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅝ to 1½ inch	3 2-10c	1¼ to 1½ by ⅝ to 1 inch	3 4-10c
1¾ to 6 by 1¼ to 1½ inch	3 4-10c	⅝ and ¾ by ⅝ to ¾ inch	3 4-10c
1¾ to 6 by 1¾ to 2 inch	3 6-10c	⅞ and 1 by ⅝ to ¾ inch	3 6-10c
2¼ to 6 by 1¾ to 2 inch	4 00c	1¼ and 1½ by ⅝ to ¾ inch	4 00c
2¼ to 6 by 2¼ inch	4 2-10c	1¼ to 1½ by ⅞ to 1 inch	4 2-10c
2¼ to 6 by 2½ inch	4 4-10c	1¾ to 2 by ⅞ to 1 inch	4 4-10c
2¾ to 6 by 2¾ inch	4 6-10c	1¼ to 1½ by 1 to 1¼ inch	4 6-10c
3 to 6 by 3 inch	4 8-10c	1¾ to 2 by 1 to 1¼ inch	5 00c
3¼ to 6 by 3¼ inch	5 00c	1¼ to 1½ by 1¼ to 1½ inch	5 2-10c
3½ to 6 by 3½ inch	5 2-10c	1¾ to 2 by 1¼ to 1½ inch	5 4-10c
3¾ to 6 by 3¾ inch	5 4-10c	1¼ to 1½ by 1½ to 1¾ inch	5 6-10c
4 to 6 by 4 inch	5 6-10c	1¾ to 2 by 1½ to 1¾ inch	5 8-10c
4¼ to 6 by 4¼ inch	5 8-10c	1¼ to 1½ by 1¾ to 2 inch	6 00c
4½ to 6 by 4½ inch	6 00c	1¾ to 2 by 1¾ to 2 inch	6 2-10c
4¾ to 6 by 4¾ inch	6 2-10c		

HEAVY BANDS.

2½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 6-10c	½ to 1¾ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4 00c
1¼ to 3¼ by ⅜ and ½ inch	3 6-10c	½ to 1¾ by ⅜ and ½ inch	4 2-10c
2 to 6 by ⅜ and ½ inch	3 7-10c	½ to 1¾ by ⅝ and ¾ inch	4 4-10c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12	4 00c	1 to 1¾ by 3-16 to No. 12	5 6-10c
1¼ to 2¾ by 3-16 to No. 12	4 3-10c	1¼ to 1¾ by 3-16 to No. 12	5 2-10c

HOOPS.

2¼ to 3 inch	4 4-10c	1 inch	5 5-10c
2¼ to 4¼ inch	4 8-10c	⅞ inch	5 3-10c
2¼ to 5¼ inch	5 1-10c	¾ inch	5 5-10c
2¼ to 6 inch	5 1-10c	⅝ inch	5 7-10c
2¼ to 7 inch	5 3-10c	½ inch	6 00c

OVAL IRON.

⅝ to 1¼ inch	3 6-10c	½ inch	3 8c
⅝ to 1¾ inch	4 4-10c	⅜ inch	4 6-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅝ to 1¼ inch	3 2-10c	½ inch	3 5-10c
⅝ to 1¾ inch	4 4-10c	⅜ inch	4 6-10c

Fluted & Star Lightning Rod..... 5 00c

Wagon box iron, ¾ and ⅝ inch..... 5 1-10c

TANK IRON.

	Boiled.		Boiled.
3-16, ¼ and ⅝ inch	5 00c	Heads, flanging	6 00c
Boiler plate	5 00c	Flow slabs	5 00c
Boiler plate, not flanging, ¾ inch	5 00c	Flow wings	6 00c

SHEET IRON.

	Common.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	5 00c	6 50c	8 00c
No. 15 to 20	5 2-10c	6 9-10c	8 4-10c
No. 21 to 24	5 4-10c	6 9-10c	8 4-10c
No. 25 to 26	5 6-10c	7 1-10c	8 6-10c
No. 27 to 28	5 8-10c	7 3-10c	8 8-10c

All sheets over 28 in. wide 4c per lb extra.

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Flat bars not over 2 inch and squares	1-10c
Flat bars for tire	1-10c
Heavy Plates, ¼ inch	1-10c
Light bands and wagon box iron	2-10c
Hoops	1-10c
Oval, Half Oval and Half Round	1-10c

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$4 12½
8d and 9d nails, fence and brads	4 17½
6d and 7d nails, fence and brads	4 62½
4d and 5d nails	5 47½
3d nails	6 47½
2d fine	7 12½
3d fine	6 47½
2d fine	7 87½

BARREL. CLINCH.

¾ inch	7 12½
1 inch	6 62½
1¼ inch	5 62½
1½ inch	5 62½
1¾ inch	4 87½

Clinch nails.....$5 87½

CUT SPIKES.

3 to 6 inch..... 4 37½

TERMS—Less 12½ cents per keg, sixty days. Two per cent allowed only in case invoices are paid for in Pittsburgh exchange.

Finishing Nails—1¼ in. @ 62½; 1 in. @ 72½.

Finishing Nails, advanced $1.25 from 40 to 40 1.

Lining Nails—1 inch, $8 62½.

Casing Nails—$2 per keg advance on common.

Tobacco Nails—$05 per keg advance on common, prices subject to the change of the market without notice.

ALLOWANCE—On Nail ordered in lots of 100 kegs, or over, 12½ cents per keg.

TERMS—60 days or discount of 2 per cent for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange U. S. Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $5 00.

PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 10, 1874.

We intimated, in our report of last week, that the largely increased business would doubtless lead to a firmer market, and our expectations in this respect have been fully realized. The offerings, if we are informed correctly, have been comparatively light during the past week, except at very full rates, and some producers have instructed their agents here to hold for an advance, but there has been no quotable change in prices, and, as yet, it would be difficult to define a sale, no matter how good the iron might be, at any advance. Good forge irons may be fairly quoted at $27@27½ cash, and $28@28½ 4 mos, although some producers are still holding at and refusing to sell below $29@30, cash and time. Foundry irons continue dull, but prices have undergone no change; $33@35 for No. 1, and $30@32 for No 2.

Following sales were reported:

COKE FOUNDRY.

20 tons No. 1 Foundry	$31 00	4 mos

HANGING ROCK CHARCOAL.

29 tons No. 1 Foundry	37 00	4 mos
26 tons No. 1 Foundry	41 to 42 00	4 mos
15 tons Cold Short	45 00	4 mos
5 tons Cold Blast	52 00	4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

100 tons Gray Forge R S	$23 50	60 mos
100 tons Gray Forge Neutral	23 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge Neutral	27 00	cash
50 tons White and Mottled	26 50	4 mos
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	30 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	30 00	4 mos
500 tons Gray Forge	28 00	4 mos
1000 tons Gray Forge R S	27 00	cash
200 tons White and Mottled R S	28 00	4 mos
200 tons White and Mottled R S	27 50	4 mos
1600 tons Gray Forge Red Snort	28 50	4 mos
500 tons Gray Forge Neutral	27 00	4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

40 tons No. 1 Foundry	$32 00	4 mos
20 tons White and Mottled	27 00	5 mos
100 tons Mottled	27 00	5 mos

Wheat in Minnesota.

A correspondent (J. D. G.) writes from Mankato, Minn, to correct an erroneous report which has appeared in some of our exchanges, to the effect that our wheat is out of that State. He says that he has recently visited all the towns between that point and St. Paul, about 100 miles on the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, and the wheat buyers and other business men inform him that over one half of the last crop is in the hands of farmers—many of them not having sold a bushel.—Chicago Tribune.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—Flour: trade 45,700 6 50; choice extra $7.50@7.75; family $8@8.50. Corn quiet at 78@80c; yellow 80@82c. Oats dull at 61@62c. Bran scarce at $1.40. Hay dull; prime $19. Pork steady at $17.75. Dry salt meats dull; shoulders 6¾@6¾c; sides in first hands. Bacon dull at 7¾; 8@8¼c. Hams scarce at 13@14c. Lard scarce and higher; keg 10¾@10¾c. Sugar dull; fair 7¾c; good fair 7¾c; prime 8c; strictly prime 8¼c; choice 8½c. Molasses quiet; prime 48c; choice 50c. Whisky dull; Louisiana 95c; Cincinnati $1.01. Coffee firm at 21¾@25c. Corn meal dull at $3.52½.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

The river was rising steadily at this point last evening, with eleven feet in the channel, and we should not be surprised if there were 15 feet this morning, as the snow on Thursday night, which seems to have been general, melted yesterday, and both the Allegheny and Monongahela were reported rising at headwaters. Weather this P. M. clear and colder.

The towboats connected with the coal fleet, or quite a number of them, were busily engaged yesterday in getting their tows in readiness, but it was not expected that any of them would get out before to-day. It is impossible to state as yet, how many boats will get out, but there will be a good many, some 20 or 25, perhaps more.

The Mollie Ragon from Wheeling, arrived and departed, and the Granite State for Portsmouth, departed.

The Messenger, Capt. M.A. Cox, is announced to take her departure for Nashville to-day, and passengers and shippers can rely on her going clear through.

The Exchange, Captain Shuman, is announced to take her departure for Cincinnati to-day, and passengers should bear this in mind. She is in all respects an A1 boat.

The Mary Miller was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port yesterday. Capt. F.J Oakes is in command, Capt. Donnelly being obliged to stop on account of rheumatism.

The Fearless barges are filling up rapidly for St. Louis, and will be ready for departure by Monday or Tuesday.

The R. W. Skillinger, Captain T. J. Russell, is announced to take her departure for Cincinnati this evening. The Skillinger, as noted in our last issue, is regularly in the trade, and is literally a good boat. Mr C B Russell still retains charge of the office.

It appears that the St. Louis steamboatmen intend to fight Captain McMillan, who is now in that city, looking after his captain interests, and refuse to pay anything until forced to do so by the Courts.

The Belle of Shreveport left St Louis for this port on Wednesday.

Yesterday's Cincinnati "Gazette" says: About 12 o'clock Wednesday night, the Bostona, coming down, ran into the wheel of the towboat Gov Allen, also coming down, just above Fairview, Ky. The Bostona suffered some injury to her larboard guard, while the Allen, which had 5 barges in tow, had some of her stern timbers badly twisted and broken that the Bostona landed at her consolid Fairview. Jem Mace was pilot on the Bostona, and says he could see no lights, and the night was dark. Alex Brawley was pilot on the Gov Allen, and John J. Darragh, of the Paragon, returned from Pittsburgh yesterday and will personally superintend the hoisting of his steamer for New Orleans.—The Islondides, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, passed down with 6 barges of merchandise and a fuel boat in tow. The Tom Barrow arrived with a miscellaneous tow. Wharfage receipts for the week ending last night amounted to $389 45 Wall'spoils collected $102 wharfage this week.

—Friday's Cincinnati Commercial says: The Mary Miller departed for Pittsburgh with moderate trip in charge of Captain Frank J Oakes—Captain Darragh has returned from Pittsburgh and is in the ring with the fast gilded Paragon, and will depart for New Orleans forthwith.—U S Inspectors Fisher, Devenny and Moore have inspected old John Robinson's circus steamer Era No 9. They gave her a hydrostatic test of 187 lbs, allowing her a steam pressure of 125 lbs.—About half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Parker, Mr James B Troy, while passing from the steamer to the wharfboat, owing to the snow and slush on the gangway, accidentally slipped overboard between the steamer and wharfboat and swam down the entire length of the wharfboat, when a line was passed by a friendly hand and Mr Troy rescued from passing under the steamers lying below and a watery grave.

The Memphis correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says: Upon the Belle Lee's arrival at St. Louis—that's where she is going—she will enter the New Orleans trade in the Kountz Line of New Orleans, which will create something of a furor in the combination line or the three boats a week line, and will doubtless cause a tumble in rates South from St. Louis, as I learn that the combination has made a little surplus 'pool' for all such emergencies, and each boat contributing something like $250 a trip toward a solid foundation to wipe out all intruders who have the impudence to come there and load, without first buying their turn, and 'joining the band' of waiting brethern. Captain Hicks has his mind made up for a New Orleans trip—two, however, and the 'combination' he thinks, won't hurt him a bit.

—The St. Louis Globe of Thursday says: Captain John McMillan, of steamer Josephine No. 2, is in the city stirring up steamboat owners with a knout of the law, but they do not seem to stir worth a cent. Captain McM. has had two decisions in his favor at Pittsburgh, given by one Judge of the United States Circuit Court. The test cases are now before the United States Supreme Court, Washington City, and Captain Dick Gray and other steamboat owners, defendants there, are confident that the court will reverse the lower court's decision. The Steamboat Association here has employed eminent counsel to defend them here.

—The Vicksburg Herald, of Saturday, says: "The Ashland, when she reached this city, was confronted by a telegram from her agent at New Orleans stating that about $6,000 was wanted by parties down there in charge of the coal barges which she had sunk before leaving that port. The Captain was somewhat astonished at the receipt of this telegram, as he was ignorant of the damage done. He said the stern of his boat swung around against a barge, but he was not aware that any serious damage had been sustained thereby."

—The Nashville Union and American of Tuesday says: We regret to announce the death of our old and well known citizen Captain Paul H. Mitchell, a veteran boatman, and in fact, one of the pioneers in the steam navigation of the Cumberland. He died on Sunday morning of a lingering illness of several months. He was a high and esteemed citizen and his death will be lamented by a host of friends. His funeral occurred yesterday, and was attended by our river men generally. The steamboat interest displayed their flags at half mast, in respect to the old and faithful commander.

—The Shreveport Times of the 3d says: Officers of the E. H. Durfee, the last boat up, report the river on a stand as low down as Coushatta. Below that point it was reported to be rising, and some fears that Alexandria would get a wetting. None of the plantations along the river were seriously injured by the overflow, though a great deal of time had been lost from wet weather and deep water.

—The St. Louis Democrat of Thursday says: At the ore pile there were yesterday several of Gray's barges, one of Hobbs' barges and several other barges and the steamers Pearlene and Garrett. The Hobbs will leave for the Ohio probably on Saturday. The Garrett and Pearless were to leave yesterday or to-day.

United States Local Inspectors' Decision.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

In the case of the collision between the passenger steamer Frank Willard and the towing steamer Kanawha Belle, the former descending, and the latter ascending the Ohio River, a short distance below Chatterlebuge, Kentucky, between 11 and 12 P. M., February 21, 1874, by which the hull of the Frank Willard was cut below the water line, and she narrowly escaped sinking. The Kanawha Belle was en route from Portsmouth, Ohio, to Middleport, Ohio, without a tow, and was not materially injured. Daniel Boone Miller was at the wheel of the Willard, and Thomas F Sanders, licensed pilot as a master and pilot, was at the wheel of the Kanawha Belle. The Cincinnati Inspectors, in their official report, say: "In our opinion, the master of the Frank Willard was inattentive to his duty in that he failed to have the brackets for signal lights in order, and was not displaying them. This irregularity is not warranted by law, and, we think, without sufficient cause for so doing, as one of the Watchman's duties is to keep the brackets having been displaced for some four days, and because of the incompetency of Thomas F. Sanders, and the negligence of Daniel Boone Miller, we do hereby revoke the license of the former, and suspend that of the latter to act as pilot of steamboats for a period of sixty days from this date. We do also hereby suspend the license of Julius W. McCullough to act as master of steam vessels for thirty days from the date hereof."

Steamer De Smet Damaged by St Louis Bridge—Transfer Boat Nile Sunk, and Four Car Loads of Cattle Drowned.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati "Commercial" of Friday, dated St. Louis, April 9, says: "While the steamer DeSmet was leaving for Grafton this afternoon, she was caught by the wind and carried sideways against the middle arch of the bridge, knocking down her chimneys, and doing other damage to the amount of three hundred dollars. She came back for repairs, and leaves on one trip.—About 11 o'clock last night the transfer boat Nile, of Carondelet, while transferring 16 car loads of cattle from the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, from the foot of Sterne street to the East St. Louis Stock Yards, was driven down the river by a high wind, and collided with some coal barges lying at the Vulcan Iron Works, and sunk. After the boat struck the barges, the cars containing the cattle were precipitated into the water, and the cattle in four of them drowned. All hands on board of the Nile escaped by climbing into the barges, and they were taken to the city. Loss in cattle about $6,000. The boat and cars will, it is thought, be raised. The boat was worth $5,000, and not insured. Capt. R. C. Gray is still here.

Coal and Iron Ore Sunk.

A Cairo telegram of April 9th to the Cincinnati "Commercial" says: A heavy wind storm this morning, which sunk two Diamond barges of Pittsburgh coal, belonging to Captain Haney, of the E. A. Babbage. The amount lost is about 22,000 bushels. The storm also swamped two model barges, containing 516 tons of iron ore. The barges and ore belonged to the Pomeroy Iron Transportation Company. No other damage is reported. The storm did not extend twenty miles up the Mississippi. A special to the same paper from Louisville says: It is feared the coal swamped on the dam belonging to W H Brown, will be lost by the rising river. A model barge droped alongside of the wrecked barges and was swept over the dam with 1,500 bu heis of coal. One end of the barge hung on the dam, when the seams opened and it filled with water.

RIVER PACKETS.

Cincinnati and Louisville.
THIS DAY, April 11—4 P. M.
THE ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMER
R. W. SKILLINGER,
J. F. RUSSELL.....Captain
C. B. RUSSELL.....Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on board or to
GIBRIST & MACKEY, Agents.

For Cincinnati.
THIS DAY, April 11th—4 P. M.
TH

HOME NEWS.

Kellogg Matinee at Library Hall.

Vanilla, Bisquie, Chocolate and Strawberry Ice Creams, Frozen Custard and Lemon Water Ice, this afternoon, at J. B. Hubley & Co.'s, (in this) Library Building, 195 Penn Avenue.

Letters Held for Postage April 10, 1874.

J. A. Beckmann, Meadville, Pa., 3c; William F. Bowers, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1c; Lizzie Griffith, Zanesville, Ohio, 1c; Lottie Lemmon, Kittanning, Pa., 3c; W. H. Nice, Wadsworth, O., 3c; Ed. Paiste, Warksburg, Pa., 2c; A. M. Reese, Shenandoah, Pa., 1c; Captain Wm. Tawry, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Harlan Ward, Atwater, O., 1c.

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Lumber—4,000,000.

Now, when so many new buildings are soon to be erected in the cities and neighborhood, we bespeak the attention of Master-builders, Contractors and Consumers of lumber generally, to a very large and very choice quality and variety of pine lumber, both dry in yard and afloat in rafts, advertised to-day by the proprietor, Mr. John Alexander, who may be found at the Central Hotel, Allegheny City.

The Best and Cheapest.

The PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE, of this date, contains a large amount of choice reading matter, including editorial comments on the leading topics of the day, an interesting letter from Ireland, extracts from foreign papers, an entertaining story, a summary of all the news of the week, at home and by telegraph; full and most reliable reports of all the markets, besides a great variety of general information—making it the most desirable and satisfactory weekly paper for those who are not reached by the daily. The subscription price is—where ten or more copies are sent to one postoffice, $1.15 each, and one to the getter up of the club; in clubs of five, $1.25 each, and single subscription, $1.50 each. Price, per copy, 5 cents.

Wills Filed.

The will of Mary McEwen, late of North Fayette township, was filed yesterday in the Register's office. She bequeaths her entire estate to her daughters, Margaret McKnight, Eleanor Starrett and Eliza Jane Reed.

The will of Adam Binder, late of the Twentieth ward of this city, was also filed yesterday. He gives his property to his wife until her death, when it is to be divided equally among his sons and daughters and one grand-child, an exception being made of two sons, Chas. H. and Joseph Bender, who have already received more than their proportionate share of the estate.

After Many Years.

During the war, when Pittsburgh was threatened with a visit from General Lee and his army, a very wealthy widow lady of this city, laboring under excitement and possibly being badly frightened, packed up all her jewels, donned a new suit, and at once departed for Europe. When placing the key in the hands of the man who was to take charge of the house during her absence she strictly enjoined him not to move or displace a single article in it. How scrupulously he obeyed her injunction she found out upon her return home a few months ago. A finger had not apparently been laid upon a single thing. She was gone twelve years, and coming back found that a window she had opened before leaving it still admitted both the wind and rain and snow—and that it had not admitted burglars is a wonder. Fine wearing apparel that had been hurriedly packed in boxes and taken to the cellar was found covered with mildew and rotten. You all know how, when a woman is undressing, the outer garments, at the end of the performance, suddenly drop from her form and make a circle upon the floor. Well, so hasty was the departure of this lady that she had left them up, and coming back over a decade of years afterward, she found them where they had been left—the same old circle, inviting the owner to step in and take possession.

LIQUOR MEN'S LEAGUE.

The Crusaders to be Refused Admittance.

A meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association was held yesterday afternoon, and in view of the recent movements on the part of the crusaders, any action taken by the organization would be read with interest, but as it is a strictly secret society, very little of their transactions ever reach the public ear. A number of the members were interviewed yesterday as to what they did, but their lips were hermetically sealed regarding that matter, and one gentleman said that he had not attended the meeting, and didn't know; he added, "If I did know, I wouldn't tell you." The following signs were clinched with emphasis, profanatory, was satisfactory, in at least one respect, and inasmuch as the man did not have any more information than the reporter, who was a perfect stranger to him, his closing remark that nothing could be considered a little on the gratuitous order. We understand, however, that the Association passed a resolution that, in the event of the crusaders paying the dealers a visit, they would be refused admittance, which would compel the women to go through their exercises on the sidewalk, and thereby render themselves liable to arrest under the orders of the Mayor that the pavements shall be kept free from obstruction.

TWO ANNIVERSARIES.

Two Notable Events in Pittsburgh's History.

Yesterday was the twenty-ninth anniversary of the memorable fire that devastated the city in 1845. This great calamity is among the things of the dead past. To-day is the second anniversary of the establishment in this city of the Boston Clothing Store, celebrated, not like the fire, for its direful consequences, but for the inauguration of an era of a square-dealing clothing business, whose effect has been a wide-spread notoriety for good qualities, good fits and low prices, at No. 95 Smithfield street. This day is the second anniversary of this establishment, and no business enterprise that we know of ever so rapidly assumed such large proportions as this Boston Clothing House has done in the short space of two years. The result is fairly ascribable to two prime causes. First, Mr. E. A. Rossiter, the Superintendent of the business, is a shrewd, intelligent and experienced business man, and also a most obliging and accommodating salesman. His shrewdness and intelligence were manifested from the first by filling, and from time to time replenishing, his store with a large stock of well-made fashionable clothing, manufactured from the best materials, and in the most approved style. Another secret of his success is the uniformly low prices asked for his goods, and his perfectly upright and honorable dealings with all alike, rich and poor, young and old. Last, but not least, among the primal causes of success, was the liberal and judicious advertising whereby thousands of customers were attracted to the Boston Clothing Store, and made friends and patrons by the satisfactory variety, quality and prices of the goods displayed. There is no doubt but Mr. Rossiter and his enterprise will become still more known and more prosperous through many succeeding anniversaries.

JOURNALISTIC CONFERENCE.

The Rural Press Representatives Considering the Matter of Advertising—An Organization Formed—A General Agent to be Employed.

The Union Depot Hotel was brightened yesterday morning with the presence of a goodly array of journalists, principally representing the rural press. The collection embraced representatives from towns in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, who had been called together by circular, to consider the matter of "city advertising." It seems that by the "cut under" system, adopted rather too freely by the rural press, they have not been getting a fair compensation for the city advertising which graces their columns. To remedy this, it was deemed desirable to have a consultation with a view of settling down upon a fair basis for mutual protection.

The meeting was organized about ten o'clock, with Mr. L. L. Christman, of the Washington *Reporter*, as chairman, and Mr. B. B. Cousin, of the McKeesport *Times*, as Secretary.

When the list of papers was called over the following delegates answered:

G. W. Day, Waynesburg *Republican*. F. V. B. Laird, Greensburg *Argus*. J. S. Sechner, Johnstown *Free Press*. C. B. Fink, Latrobe *Advance*. W. H. Arnold, Cadiz Ohio, *Sentinel*. C. N. Allen, Steubenville, Ohio, *Gazette*. W. B. Hearn, Cadiz, Ohio, *Republican*. Jas. F. Cowan, Mt. Pleasant *Journal*. Frank Cowan, *Cowan's Paper*. A. C. Bakewell, Pittsburgh *Quadrat*. E. S. Durban, New Castle *Courant*. Daniel Sankey, Lawrence *Journal*. J. Hoffman, Somerset *Democrat*. John M. Laird, Greensburg *Argus*. B. F. Hassar, Washington *Observer*. T. W. Davis, Pittsburgh *Y Wasg*. E. L. Christman, Washington *Reporter*. B. B. Cousin, McKeesport *Times*. W. S. Black, New Castle *Gazette*. R. B. Brown, Clarion *Democrat*. J. Weyand, Beaver *Argus and Radical*. Chill. Hazzard, Monongahela *Republican*. J. B. Sansom, Indiana *Democrat* Samuel Smith, Indiana *Messenger*. W. M. Miller, Uniontown *Standard*. A. G. Henry, Kittanning *Republican*. M. F. Egan, Pittsburgh *Commercial*. C. McF. Reed, *People's Monthly*. Dr. J. K. Keys, Greensburg *Republican*. Geo. W. McCracken, Lawrence *Guardian*. C. W. Ray, Sharon *Herald*.

Mr. Christman explained at length the object of the meeting. In substance it was that "the papers within shopping distance of Pittsburgh" had been publishing advertisements from the city at ruinous rates, and he had thought that the publishers should do something for their own protection. He thought that an agent of the publishers might be chosen, who should take advertisements at the rates which the publishers should agree upon. That agent might be paid a salary or a commission—perhaps the latter would be the better.

A motion was made to appoint a Business Committee, when a question arose whether it was proper to allow publishers of city papers to act on the committee. The question was decided in the affirmative, on the ground that the city papers published weeklies and were interested in the movement.

The following Business Committee was appointed: Messrs. E. L. Christman, F. V. B. Laird, C. N. Allen, B. B. Cousin, M. F. Egan and J. B. Sansom.

The committee retired, and after some informal discussion, a recess was taken.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention re-assembled in the afternoon, when the Business Committee presented a constitution for the government of the proposed organization which was adopted, after considerable discussion. The Constitution was an agreement to be governed by a fixed "card vote" for "ads," and to employ no agent but the one named by the Association; this association to have an agent to reside in the city.

After the constitution had been adopted, the following officers were chosen in accordance therewith:

President—E. L. Christman.

Secretary and Treasurer—E. S. Durban

Directors—C. H. Allen, J. B. Samson, B. B. Cousin, W. B. Hearn, W. S. Black.

The directors were empowered to select an Agent, who should not be allowed to canvass for the Pittsburgh duties.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

The Defense Close Their Evidence—Statement of Mr. Shoenberger—A Clear Explanation—The Lawyers to Argue To-Day.

Yesterday afternoon, Messrs. Robert Dickson and John Ross resumed their defense in the alleged conspiracy cases brought against them before Alderman McMasters. At half past two o'clock the hearing commenced by calling Dr. Ahl to the stand. His testimony is as follows:

Was a director of the Nation Trust Company last summer and fall; never had any knowledge that the bank was a city depository till after it closed; Mr. Grier never said before the Board or in my presence that city bonds were placed in the bank; when we found we needed some money, we concluded to get a loan; it was proposed to negotiate a loan; it was asked where the collaterals where to come from, when Mr. Grier said he would get it—

THIRTY-THIRD STREET BONDS,

from a friend; he did not state whom. He said this before a full Board; never saw a water bond there or heard of them; I saw one Thirty-third street bond; it was examined before the Board; I remember Mr. Grier bringing in the Thirty-third street bonds before the Board; some four or five of them; the question was asked Mr. Grier where he was to get the securities; he replied that he was responsible; the Board had nothing to do with it; he never mentioned who the friend was; he claimed to be responsible; I was present when an examination was proposed several times; Mr. Grier proposed making a statement; I believe he made one and then another; the directors were dissatisfied, and Mr. Grier became indignant, because we wanted a general statement.

I heard Mr. Dickson say at the latter portion of the investigation that he wanted a thorough examination, and now was the time to do it.

The cross-examination did not change the witness' testimony. In reply to questions for the defence, the gentleman said:

Mr. Grier procured securities for the second loan; he made the statement before a full Board and he reiterated his previous statement previously given as to getting them from a friend, and he was responsible.

Mr. James Taylor, sworn—Was a Director of the Nation Trust Company. The gentleman gave, substantially, Dr. Ahl's testimony in regard to the loan of the first $50,000 and Mr. Grier's connection therewith in furnishing the securities. 'Squire Taylor asked him where he got the bonds, and he said it was none of our business; he got them from a friend and he was responsible on the second loan of $50,000 Mr. Grier said he had a friend who

COULD FURNISH $150,000, OR $200,000;

that the bank was not responsible; he and his friend were; they would furnish them; my recollection is clear on that point; I never heard that the bank was a city depository till I heard it sworn to by a member of the Water Commission; I have no knowledge that Mr. Dickson knew anything of the water bonds; after the money was borrowed, we thought we ought to have a statement, and an examination was ordered; Mr. Grier and a clerk brought down the collaterals held by the bank; we found that more paper had been discounted by the bank than the directors had seen or known of; a committee of five was appointed to examine them, and they said the books were not posted to date, and Mr. Grier requested us to wait till Thursday; we came again Thursday and they were not posted; and then again waited till Tuesday and then till the following Thursday, when he furnished a statement; we found it did not compare with his ledger; his report showing

A DIFFERENCE OF $32,000.

The committee were not satisfied; he said the book was no; posted up to that date; Mr. Grier said there was a mistake somewhere; Mr. Dickson was authorized to sign $150,000 worth of notes by the Board; I recollect hearing one said if anything was wrong now is the time to rectify it; I have an impression it was Mr. Dickson.

The gentleman's cross-examination did not make any material change in his testimony.

MR. SHOENBERGER'S STATEMENT.

W. H. Shoenberger, sworn—I was in the bank, I think, the latter part of September; when the first run was made upon the bank; I went to draw some money; I was a depositor; went into the directors' room; saw Mr. Dickson, the President; he said he'd the blues; I asked the shape of their assets; he said he had plenty of notes; he just then would not negotiate them; asked if he had U. S. bonds; Mr. Grier came in at that moment and said yes, I have some bonds; Mr. Dickson seemed surprised, and asked what bonds? where did you get them? he said from a friend; either Mr. Dickson or I asked him what amount he had; "O," he said, "I can get $150,000 if I want them;" he did not say what they were; I then said to Mr. Dickson if he had bonds he had better send them East to be negotiated; Mr. Dickson said he could not go and they could us spare Grier; it was then suggested that Mr. Blair should go; Mr. Dickson wanted to know if I'd tell Blair; I told him I'd try to; I met Mr. Blair a half an hour afterwards on the street, and I told him if he wanted

TO SAVE HIMSELF

and Dickson and the bank, he could go East and negotiate some bonds they had; he said he had not the time; I then said if he possibly could go, he should; we went back to the bank. I should have stated Mr. Grier said he could get the bonds in an hour or so. When we came back, we has some conversation, and Mr. Blair consented to go. Mr. Dickson called a meeting of the Directors in the meantime, when Mr. Blair was authorized to negotiate a loan of $50,000 for them East. Mr. Blair came back with me later in the day and the bonds were there—Thirty-third street. Mr. Blair went East that night and that is all I know of this transaction.

I was not present at any other transaction; this was the outset of the whole thing; I first suggested that Mr. Blair should go, and he knew nothing of the matter till after.

Mr. Hampton then said he would not prolong the case, but would offer one more witness to show how the firm of Dickson, Stewart & Co. stood, of which Mr. Robert Dickson was a member.

Mr. Thos. C. Dickson, sworn—Am a member of the firm of Dickson, Stewart & Co.; we kept an account in the Nation Trust Company; we had an account there at the time of the run; am the financial manager; I could tell how much we drew out or had in the bank from time to time since then; the account from June 1873; one side represents credit and the other debit; this is taken from our own and and the bank pass book; on the 22d September we had a balance of 6,128,19, to our credit; we agree on that; 25th the one balance was 3,323,19; a note was lifted that day—one of our own, due on the 24th day of September; October 1st we had a balance of 3,943,19, in the bank; these balances were made every time a change was made. The genuineness was proved through his account; October 8th $3,686,19; October 11th $3,276,76; October 16th $3,376,76; 21st $4,020,76; 23d $4,124,71; 24th $1,576,16; 25th $1,326,29; 31st $1,364,29; November 8th $873,30; 8th $1,321,86. The

The day the bank closed we had $1,321,85 in our favor as a balance. According to the bank statement, they showed us overdrawn October 1st, $19,000; this is false; they could not have given the credits; on the same day the bank owed us by their own pass book, which was kept by them, and in which deposits and withdrawals were entered as deposited and checked out, a balance of $3,943,19. They kept this pass book and that corresponded with our book, but differs with the bank books; the bank owes us now $1,321, 85; that is correct so far as I know; I balanced our account with the bank on every page of my check book; we never over-checked our account with the bank. The bank book and the statements were then offered as evidence. The bank book is in the hand writing of Mr. J. H. Dickson, teller, and Mr. Grier.

The prosecution declined to cross examine the witness.

This closed the testimony.

The gentlemen then concluded to argue the case this afternoon at two o'clock in the Alderman's office.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—"Shiu Fane" will be performed at the matinee this afternoon, and Mr. T. Grattan Riggs will close his engagement with the evening's entertainment, when he will appear in no less than twelve characters—seven in "The Irish Detective" and five in "Shin Fane." On Monday Mr. J. H. Stoddard, the eminent comedian, and his company, from Wallack's New York Theatre, will produce Boucicault's drama of "The Long Strike."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss Katie Putman and Company present the pleasing drama of "Fanchon, the Cricket," at the matinee performance to-day, and will make their farewell appearance in "The Old Curiosity Shop" in the evening. Full houses await them on both occasions. Bullock's Royal Marionettes, pronounced the grandest puppet show in the world, open at this popular place of amusement on Monday.

ENGLISH OPERA.—The Kellogg English Opera Company gave their last opera performance at Library Hall, this afternoon, commencing at two o'clock. Miss Kellogg and the entire strength of the company appear in the second act of "The Bohemian Girl," after which the whole opera of "Il Trovatore" will be given, with Madame Brignoli, Mrs. Seguin, Messrs. Habelman, Carlton, Hall, Fenich and Miss Lulu Andrews in the cast.

JOHN ROBINSON'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE Exhibits in Allegheny on the Robinson lot on the north side of the suspension bridge, this morning on the 20th of April. This is its fifty-first annual tour and it is more complete and larger than ever. The mammoth show comprises a menagerie, equarium, museum, conservatory of animals and circus. It has been organized at a cost of one million dollars, and is said to be the completest show of its kind in the world.

Two performances will be given in the circus each day and a street parade between eight and and ten o'clock every morning during their stay. It takes four acres of ground for the canvass of this mammoth show. John Robinson's name is guarantee for a first-class show.

LIBRARY HALL.—The celebrated Vokes Family commence a farewell week's enjoyment on Monday evening in their renowned specialty, "The Belles of the Kitchen" preceded by the sparkling comedetta entitled "Trying it on." Other pleasing attractions will follow on succeeding nights.

MARTIN'S NEW VARIETY THEATRE.—The initial performance in this new and elegant place of amusement will be given on Monday evening. Mr. Martin, the lessee and proprietor, is sparing neither expense or labor to render his theatre comfortable and attractive.

THE FAIR.—The Orphans' Fair, at City Hall, is in the full tide of success. Beside the attractions usual at Fairs, the promenade every evening is a special and popular feature.

Good News for the Threadbare.

You are now in a condition to appreciate the advice we are about to give, which is, that the best place to replace and renew your worn out garments is at the fine Merchant Tailoring House of M. T. Heckert, No. 47 North Diamond, Allegheny, who has a splendid stock of the most fashionable styles of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which he can make up to your complete satisfaction, be you ever so hard to please. Furnishing goods of good quality and at prices the most reasonable.

Geo. W. Biggs,
159 Smithfield street.
An elegant assortment of Fine Jewelry, Watches and Silverware, At markably low prices.

THE TEMPERANCE WORKERS.

Meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Yesterday—Large Attendance—The Reporters Once More—The Press in General—Rev. Mr. Worden.

Yesterday afternoon the Woman's Christian Temperance Union held a regular meeting in the Rev. Dr. Noble's, Third Presbyterian church, on Sixth avenue. The meeting was held in the lecture room of the edifice, which caused some surprise, as it was expected that the main body of the church would be used.

Mrs. Collins called the meeting to order at about half past two o'clock, when Rev. Dr. Noble read from the ninth chapter of Mark, afterwards leading in prayer. Dr. Noble then apologized for the non-opening of the church proper, it arose from a misunderstanding, as it was thought that this would be only a business meeting, and he did not think such a large audience would be present. He assured the ladies they were always welcome to any portion of the church at any time for their meetings.

The minutes were next read and approved. Several communications were read and received. Mrs. Taylor offered up prryer, after which a hymn was sung.

DAYTON DOINGS.

Rev. Dr. Montgomery, of Dayton, Ohio, being present, was called upon and made a brief speech. He said he was at first, like some other ministers of hisnity, opposed to the movement. He thought the idea of setting women on the saloon keepers was like setting the dogs upon them, or turning the hose upon them. He was now, however, in favor of the movement. The success in Dayton consisted in the large number who had been induced to sign the pledge. The liquor traffic had greatly fallen off there. The barley farmers had quit, and now they were sowing other cereals. The best ladies of his place had taken an active part in the movement there.

HIS OPINION OF REPORTERS.

He then went on to give his opinion of reporters. He said some of them in Dayton had shed tears till their moustaches were spoiled. One correspondent from New York who had been sent to Ohio to write up spicy reports, was found outside of a saloon crying, and remarked that he was compelled to leave or he would be converted. He said the eyes of the country were upon Pittsburgh. He congratulated the women upon the success of their work thus far. He related some incidents as they then sat down.

REPORTERS THE WOMEN'S FRIENDS.

Mrs. Hill spoke next. She said that their real friends in this city had been the reporters. They had given fair and unbiased reports, and had protected them from insult whenever it was threatened them. They had the reporters to thank for all the protection they received on Wednesday morning, and she did not believe in having them abused. She moved a vote of thanks to them, which was carried unanimously.

Rev. Mr. Worden was next introduced. He spoke, in substance, as follows:

He was not one of those who said the men had done nothing and failed in the cause of temperance, but the former efforts had held the forces in check, as Wellington did the forces of Napoleon at Waterloo, till Blucher came. Now the women had come, and they were about to overthrow this

CONQUEROR OF THE WORLD.

The movement was identical in all cities in Ohio, and the remarks made by Mr. Montgomery are equally applicable to Steubenville. This is, however, women's movement—not in the sense of men standing back and either showing themselves cowards or throwing cold water upon it, but every man and woman is called upon in the present crisis to do their duty. Women in all the weary ages have been the greatest sufferers in all that has degraded man. She rejoices more in man's exaltation than he himself. She is more filled with anguish at his defeat. In all

THE GREAT WOE OF INTEMPERANCE,

woman has been the supreme sufferer. Is it strange then, that woman should now come forward in the name of God against the evil?

At first, we all in Steubenville had a suspicion of this method. We thought it was not the proper means—that it was not womanly—that the methods were not those of the Gospel. But experience of the reality convinced us that it was of God. These women have not chosen the work under their own impulse, but God has chosen them to it—he weak things of the world to confine the things that are mighty. As Christ first appeared after his resurrection to a woman, so in the time of his second glory, appears first to woman. He narrated several interesting incidents of how many prominent ladies in Steubenville who had thought they could not

ENGAGE IN THE STREET WORK,

at last received, what was to them, a Divine call. Now they are doing the noble work. He made the supposition that if Jesus was in Pittsburgh to-day, in what house would he be in? Only in a pleasant lecture room like this? Only in the stately church? Only in houses of refinement and fine? Only in society congenial to him? Wherever there was a blind Bartemius; wherever there was a leper or a palsied man or a man possessed with a devil; wherever there was a heart that needed help or healing; wherever he was needed, there would Christ be.

HE WOULD BE IN THOSE SALOONS.

In going to them you would only be following Him. This woman's movement is simply a return to primitive Christianity in its original aim, motive and spirit. It is purely a religious movement. Its power is the power of prayer. It is broken-hearted women appealing not to force, nor merely to argument, nor legal redress, but to God; to the public conscience; to the hearts of these liquor dealers.

He answered the objections against the movement, that it was unwomanly, and that it was fanaticism or degradation to pray. He explained the passage in the sixth of Matthew, concerning the secrecy of prayer. These words of Christ were not directed against public prayer, but

AGAINST OSTENTATION AND DISPLAY

—against praying as seen of man. He then spoke of the importance of the movement here. The eyes of the whole country East and West were upon Pittsburgh. He called upon the ladies to do as nobly in this movement as they did during the war. He then said that the ladies had said the reporters in this city had proven their friends. He was glad of it. He only wished the editors were. He had noticed that the papers had set their hearts against the movement. The ablest and leading papers had written for them ounning and able editorials which he had read, casting opprobrium upon the movements in its every inception. He thought it was a shame. At this juncture Mrs. Collins handed the gentleman a copy of the GAZETTE, and called his attention to an editorial giving a review of the work in Pittsburgh. The article was read to the audience. This, he said, was a fair and unimpassioned, and as giving an honest statement. He would, therefore, except this prayer from his previous remarks. He asked the ladies only to go forward in the spirit of love; the spirit of their Master was the potent power with these men.

"Nearer, my God, to Thee," was then sung.

Mrs. Youngson led in prayer, after which the "Rock of Ages" was sung.

Miss Renwick was then called upon to pray.

Mrs. Van Horn made a short speech, after which it was announced that on Monday evening a mass meeting would be held in Smithfield street Methodist church, and on Tuesday afternoon the regular meeting would be held in Wesley chapel on Liberty street.

Rev. Mr. Worden then pronounced the Benediction, after which the meeting adjourned.

ON THE SOUTH SIDE,

last evening a mass meeting was held, which was well attended. Speeches were made and impressive prayers were offered for the cause. As at the previous meetings, Mrs. Collins presided and great harmony prevailed.

"YALE."

Revival of College Memories Last Night.

The concert of the Yale College Glee Club, which came off at Library Hall last night, was a very enjoyable affair, and seemed to be very thoroughly appreciated by the large and highly cultured audience in attendance. The club is composed of sixteen undergraduates, who in all their gettings, have not neglected to get some knowledge of melody, and how to produce it. The songs were principally college glees, but there was a mingling of the sentimental and the humorous, and the "hits" were always so transparent that the programme was made very effective throughout. The old graduates of Yale, of whom Pittsburgh can muster up a goodly number, were especially taken with an entertainment that brushed away the dust of time, and in the revival of pleasant memories of their *Alma Mater*, made them move again around the mirth and music of earlier days.

The club contains some very fine voices under good cultivation; but perhaps the greatest charm of the entertainment was the youthful abandon and hearty spirit with which the songs were given. The audience, which was quite a large one, manifested frequent pleasure in *encores*.

After the concert the tables were turned, and the entertainers at the hall, were entertained at a pleasant little supper party at Hubley's, which was the occasion for exercises, epicurean, literary and musical. Matters passed off in a way that must have left upon the minds of the visitors pleasant impressions of the "Iron City."

The Germania Savings Bank.

The purpose of this institution is to receive and invest the small and large earnings of all classes of the community, paying therefor the highest rate of interest, and making its investments so wise, which is one the officers, a Savings Bank. Moneys deposited with the Germania Savings Bank are not invested in any kind of doubtful security because of the high rate of interest, and in consequence, proportionate risk. There is no investment made in promissory notes, drafts or any other paper, save exclusively, *first bond and mortgage on improved city property*, which is a fact well worth bearing in mind, and that this same property has to be twice the actual value of the bond and mortgage before a loan is made upon it. This secures absolute safety.

Its paid up capital, $150,000, is held by men who are able to assume responsibilities, and who are *individually liable to the depositors*, as in National Banks, for double the amount of their stock, thereby giving them a guarantee of the most substantial security. In addition to this, for the purpose of securing a permanent place of business in the centre of the city, the managers have purchased a valuable piece of ground corner of Diamond alley and Wood street, with a frontage of 60 feet and a depth of 80. Upon this, they have erected an iron building that is massive and elegant as well as substantial, which, besides being one of the finest and best arranged buildings, it will prove a pride and ornament to our city. Success is the great criterion of judgment. Like other savings banks, the Germania pays six per cent. interest on deposits, which commences the first and fifteenth of every month. Its terms of withdrawal are more liberal and shorter than most savings banks in the State.

The bank is open daily from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., and on Saturday evenings, from May 1 to November 1, from 7 to 9, and from November 1 to May 1, from 6½ to 8½ in the evening.

3d.

All the New Novelties.
All the New Novelties.
All the New Novelties.
Plain and Ruled Reps.
Plain and Ruled Reps.
Plain and Ruled Reps.
AT
J. R. WELDIN & CO.'S,
107 Wood Street.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

THE U. P. Presbytery of Allegheny will meet in the Third church next Tuesday.

THE Presbytery of Redstone will hold its meeting at Connellsville, Pa., April 28th, 7, P. M.

"QUARTERLY MEETING" services will be held in the South Common and North avenue M. E. churches, Allegheny, to-morrow.

THE Presbytery of Washington has dissolved the pastoral relation between Rev. W. E. McCrea and the church of Lower Buffalo.

THE Central Presbyterian church of this city has taken steps towards the calling of Rev. J. M. Smith, of Perrysville, to be its pastor.

A YOUNG PEOPLES UNION PRAYER MEETING will be held this evening, commencing at 7¾ o'clock in the First Presbyterian Church, Arch St., Allegheny. (Rev. Dr. Swift's.)

THE *Presbyterian Banner* is "afraid that the people, on reading our ecclesiastical proceedings, and especially those of the General Assembly, will soon begin to say *too much D. D.*"

REV. E. B. SNYDER, the new pastor, will preach in the North avenue M. E. Church tomorrow. He was "welcomed" to his new home at a large congregational meeting held last evening.

THE *Baptist Witness* is the name of a new semi-monthly paper, of eight pages, issued in this city. It is edited by Rev. John Winter, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Pearson, Woodburn and Herr.

THE annual sermon, for the Ladies Bible Society of Allegheny City, will be preached by Rev. Dr. Hodge in the North Presbyterian Church, corner of Lincoln and Grant avenues, on Sabbath evening, the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

A REVIVAL MEETING is in progress in Rev. Wm. M. Paxton's church (Presbyterian), New York. The pastor says some of the meetings have reminded him "of precious seasons he had enjoyed in former years in Pittsburgh."

THE pastors of the several Methodist Churches of Pittsburgh and vicinity have agreed to invite their congregations—including adults and children—to a reunion meeting in the First Church, Fifth avenue, on the last Thursday evening in May.

A PRESBYTERIAL SABBATH SCHOOL INSTITUTE, conducted by J. Bennet Taylor, Esq., Superintendent of the Sabbath School Department of the Presbyterian church, will be held at Connellsville, Pa., beginning April 27th, at 7:30 P. M.

THE Presbyterian church of Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., of which Rev. James M. Platt, formerly of the Leetsdale church, Presbytery of Allegheny, is pastor, has just completed a subscription of $30,000 towards a new church edifice.

IT WAS the wife of Rev. S. B. Reed, (not S. M.) for whom the ladies of the Relief Association of which she was an influential member, recently testified in such a complimentary way, their appreciation and their regret at her withdrawal, necessitated by removal from the city.

THE two pastors of Liberty street; Ames church, Main street, Wesley Chapel, Trinity, Carson street, Centenary, Emory, Oakland, Homewood, Mt. Washington, Wilkinsburgh M. E. churches and City Mission have entered upon their work, and with two or three exceptions, have moved families.

REV. DR. C. A. HOLMES and family, late of this city, were welcomed by their new parishioners at Grace Church, Harrisburg, at a congregational meeting in the church Wednesday evening. There were several hundred persons in attendance, and words of welcome were delivered by the Rev. J. C. Young, and responded to by Dr. Holmes, after which an hour or two was spent in personal greeting.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, Lawrenceville, will be dedicated to Divine service on Sunday, the 19th inst., by Bishop Domenec. Rt. Rev. T. Mullen, Bishop of Erie, will preach the sermon. The building, which takes the place of old St. Mary's, is a Gothic structure, erected within the last year at an expense of over forty thousand dollars, and is calculated to seat one thousand persons.

THE contributions to the Boards and Committees of the Presbyterian Church for February were: Home Missions, $28,439.22; Education, $4,764.29. Foreign Missions, $64,574.25; Publication—Missionary Fund, $4,168.05; Church Erection, $3,221.40; Relief Fund for Disabled Ministers, $5,303.91; Contingent Fund, $1,000; Freedmen, $3,714 61; Benevolence and Finance, $8,323.52. The Board of Church Erection reports itself "out of debt."

THE HEALTH BOARD.

Reports of Meat Inspector and Health Officer—Stock Shipments—A Matter Pertaining to the Board of Guardians

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon at its rooms in Municipal Hall. The following report for the month of March was submitted by Health Officer Gray:

Number of nuisances abated	448
Number of permits granted	179
Received from permits	$ 89 50
Received from fines	20 00
Certified copy of record	50
Total	$100 00
Expended	10 90
Number of deaths during the month of March, 246.	

Meat Inspector Lindsay also presented his report for the quarter ending March 31, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January	21,650	55,316	56,810
February	23,259	59,010	49,600
March	30,321	61,710	53,038
	75,659	176,036	159,448

The dead stock received during the quarter was: cattle 75, sheep 760 and hogs 600. The report was received and filed, and Mr. Edwards stated, by way of an item of news, that over one million head of cattle was shipped last year from the East Liberty yards over the Pennsylvania railroad.

A number of bills were read and ordered to be paid. Among them was one for burying an old colored woman, which had been referred to the Board of Guardians of the Poor, but which they refused to pay. In reference to this bill the following statement was made: The old colored woman died in October last of consumption. She brought nothing into the world, and on her departure left nothing that could be turned into money to pay her funeral expenses. She had a son, but he was at that time without a penny, and although he had a little money coming to him, could not, owing to the panic, get any of it. He made application to the Board of Guardians to have the interment performed. This that austere and economical body refused to do, and the old woman was permitted to lay for several days until the body became a putrid mass and the discharges from it dripped upon the floor. The son endeavored to collect from the friends enough money to defray the funeral expenses and succeeded in getting but five dollars, when he made application to Health officer Gray to have the body buried. The request was also refused as being a matter entirely without the jurisdiction of the Board, and that the woman having died of no contagious disease, but on examination he discovered that unless the Board of Guardians would take the affair in hand, he would be compe lled to get the body out of the way, in a sanitary measure, and he finally had to do it anyhow. Undertaker Aiken visited the body and said he had never in his life seen anything equal to it. The work was given the energies of the undertaker of the Board, and so decomposed had become the body that it bursted while being placed in the coffin. Such was the statement in substance made before the Board by the Health officer, and a member, speaking to our reporter afterward, said that inasmuch as the people had to pay for such matters, it did not appear to be much difference which Board paid the expenses, but it certainly was not a fair principle that would actuate men, acting in the interests of the city, to refuse to take charge of a matter altogether within its jurisdiction. The bill, he said, did not amount to much, only ten dollars, but it was the principle involved.

The matter of creating the office of "Fallmaster" in the city was reported as being in the hands of the Solicitor, who is preparing the necessary papers.

Adjourned.

Fine Dress Suits.

Messrs Strassburger & Joseph, Merchant Tailors of No. 161 Federal street, Allegheny, have secured for their patrons an unusually fine selection of cloths for spring suits and for a genteel, neat-fitting suit, this is the No. to patronize. Call and examine their cloths for spring overcoats, and see if you can not be suited to your pleasure. Their stock of ready-made clothing is very large, very excellent in material and make up, very neat, and offered at very low prices. Handsome goods of all grades and styles, fresh, fashionable and cheap. For complete satisfaction in material, fit, make up and price call at 161 Federal street.

Carpets, Good and Cheap.

At the carpet store of Messrs. Welty Brothers, No. 166 Federal street, Allegheny, the ladies find a rare and well assorted stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Shades, &c., at prices to suit the times. This house has on hand an extra large stock of all goods in their line, and all who have had dealings with them know full well that they sell cheap, being satisfied with small profits and living profit on their goods. Neither do they misrepresent their goods in order to affect sales, but will tell you truly what is good, what is very good, and what is not good. You can expect nothing less than completest satisfaction in your purchases at No. 166 Federal street, Allegheny.

Increased Facilities.

The new extensive wagon factory of Messrs. C. Aspinwall & Son, which has been in course of erection at the corner of the River bank and Craig street, near the Suspension bridge, Allegheny, has been completed, and is now in full operation. The orders have come in so rapidly that the firm were compelled to increase their facilities, their old establishment being too small to enable them to accommodate their customers. The firm are now fully able to meet all demands promptly that may be made upon them.

Removal.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, Allegheny, have removed to their new building, No. 171 Federa street.

LET THE PEOPLE SPEAK.

MANHATTAN, Kan., April 8, 1873.

R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Your Favorite Prescription has done my wife a world of good. She has taken nearly two bottles and has felt better the past two weeks than at any time in the past two years. No more periodical pains; none of that aching back or dragging sensation in her stomach she has been accustomed to for several years. I have so much confidence in it that I would be perfectly willing to warrant to certain customers of ours who would be glad to get it rid of relief at any expense. I have tried many Patent Medicines but never find any occasion to extol one before. Very truly yours,

GEO. W. WHITING.

Mrs. E. R. DALY, Metropolis, Ill., writes, Jan. 9th, 1873: "Dr. R. V. Pierce—My sister is using the Favorite Prescription with great benefit."

MARY ANN FRISBIE, Lechman, Pa., writes, May 29, 1872: "Dr. R. V. Pierce—What I have taken of your medicine has been of more benefit to me than all others and hundreds of doctors' bills." TTHS48

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

·····The big bell is still unwell.

·····The hill district keeps quiet of late.

·····Edwin Booth comes the first week in May.

·····The Coroner was uneasy yesterday. He held no inquests.

·····The ladies will resume the Crusade probably this morning.

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